The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 12,022 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
M AUSTRALIA..	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	21st June
*L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th „
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th „
M ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th „
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th „
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th „
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	16th „
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd „
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th „

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd „
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	25th June.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4200	600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, June 14, 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. Kirby Hall will sail on or about 17th June.

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars, please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, May 28 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

CLAN FORBES, 2,450 tons, Capt. J. Whyte, 23rd June 1887.

THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
7th June 1887

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, June 17th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 20th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 13, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

	Rs.	as.
COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10	8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5	0
Symon's Rain Gauge, all Copper, diameter of Funnel 5 in. with ½ in. graduated measure	15	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CHEMIST & PHARMACIST TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Rs.	3-4,	3-12,	4-10,	5-4,	9-8	each

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS AND SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have just received another consignment of

MORRIS'S PATENT AIMING & SIGHTING APPARATUS.

Suited for the Regulation Martini-Henry Rifle, or 12 bore Shot Guns. For teaching shooting to recruits and beginners, or for practice by Marksmen and Efficients, they are most valuable. The great benefit derived from a regular and systematical practice with a "Morris Tube" is now universally acknowledged, and the original cost is soon repaid by the amount of Prizes won. For converting the ordinary shot gun into a cheap and accurate small bore Rifle they are strongly recommended.

Full instructions for fitting and using the Tubes are sent with each Tube.

Price for Martini-Henry Tube, with Cleaning Rod and Brush complete, Rs. 25 each.

Ditto for 12 bore Gun Tube complete, Rs. 31 each.

Paper Targets for 5, 10, 15, and 25 yards, Rs. 1-4 to 2-4 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

FOR cleansing the Teeth, hardening the Gums, and imparting a fragrance to the Breath. A certain cure for tender or bleeding Gums.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEART-BURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COAL TAR SOAP.

A SUPERB, Antiseptic and Disinfecting Toilet Soap; by its use, eruptions and irritation are prevented and allayed, and a clear complexion produced. It is recommended by the Medical Faculty as a remedy for PRICKLY-HEAT and all eruptions of the skin, and as a Safeguard against all infectious diseases.

Per Packet of 3 Tablets, As. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
18	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	10	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
24	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Macon	13	0
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
22	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	12	0
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
32	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin	17	0
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
20	0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	11	0
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	0	Superior	SAUTERNE	from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
32	0	Haut	SAUTERNE	very rich and fine	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SEASON 1887. **SHIRTS!** FOR EVERY OCCASION.

HOAR & CO.'S COMFORT WITH PRECISION. SHIRTS!!

	Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36

	Rs.
TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each 8 3 for 23
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 9 3 for 26
SILK and WOOL, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 9-8 3 for 28
CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	each 9 3 for 26
TWILL GAUZE LLAMA, Cream, White, and Fancy Stripes, Soft and Elastic	each 9 3 for 26
SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream, Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 12-8 3 for 36

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

CAUTION!

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

KANGRA VALLEY.

IT having come to the notice of the above Company that certain Native Tradesmen for their own ends and benefit have endeavoured to prejudice the above well known mark, the Holta Tea Company, Ld., desire to make it publicly known that for the last 8 years their Teas have always fetched both the highest individual prices and the highest average prices of all Kangra Valley and Kumaon Teas sold at Calcutta Auctions, where alone the true values of Indian Teas are tested and fixed. Further that the Holta Teas are the only Kangra valley Teas amongst exhibits from nearly every Plantation in the district, THAT WERE AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION by a Jury of professional Tea Brokers and Tea Experts, and that such an award by competent judges is the highest evidence of their true excellence, whereas awards at Colonial and Continental Exhibition (of which also the Company possesses a number) are technically worth but little since competent judges cannot be obtained except in London and Calcutta.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited.
Are represented in Bombay by their Sole Agents,
PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

FOR WHOM THE CHOICEST SPRING CROP TEAS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED and packed in hermetically sealed pure lead packets (each containing 1 lb. nett) at the Plantation Factory. Free ¼lb. samples of these can be obtained by any gentleman or lady on application, and prices given.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., ARE THE ONLY FIRM SELLING PURE AND UNADULTERATED HOLTA TEAS OF THE SPRING CROP OF 1887, and the Holta Tea Company guarantee that their Teas now for sale in Bombay are absolutely the BEST DRINKING TEAS obtainable in that city or anywhere in India, whether judged by the standard of the professional Tea Expert, or by that of the ordinary consumer. The reality of this statement can easily be tested by an application for a free sample to

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	"EAST INDIA."	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."
"PALE DRY."	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	"RICH OLD BOAL."	

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL & PYRAMID BALLS,

THE MONSOON being now almost due we recommend BILLIARD PLAYERS to provide themselves with IVORY BALLS.

The Monsoon is the only time during which it is safe to lay in a stock of these Goods without fear of their cracking, and as we have a large quantity of Seasoned and well selected BALLS in STOCK we can supply at the shortest Notice.

We have in our employ a practical EUROPEAN IVORY TURNER, and we guarantee all Balls sent out by us to be superior to any imported ones, especially as every Ball is carefully tested before it leaves our Factory.

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, IVORY TURNERS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings „	160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings „	120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings „	130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings „	80	Diamond and Opal Rings.
Diamond do. do.	Gipsy	Rings „	90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FELTOE'S SPECIALITE PORTS AND SHERRIES.

WE are specially appointed AGENTS in INDIA for the Sale of the above well-known WINES.

FELTOE'S SPECIALITE SHERRY...Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
FELTOE'S SPECIALITE PORT......Rs. 15 per dozen pints; Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.

These Wines can be well recommended (a fine fruity old Port). Special Terms to Messes and Traders.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

SATEEN DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.
ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.
FANCY FIGURED MUSLINS
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

INDIAN MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.
CASHMERE DRESSES.
Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.
SILK AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 65, Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and upwards.
Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND PER S.S. MALWA.

THE Perfection of a smoke, whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS, CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the Pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA, sewn throughout, and the SEAMS WATERPROFED so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

		Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	...each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes	...each	16	8
Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings	...per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c:	...each	30	0
Cap to match ...Rs. 6 0 | Leggings	...per pair	10	8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article	...each	28	0
Inverness Capes, as above	...each	38	0
Leggings to match	...	10	8
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes"	...each	45	0
Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years	...40 to	45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Batternburg," etc., latest shapes and materials	each 25 to	35	0
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing	...pair	6	8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass Hold-alls, for Travellers	...from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48	...	15	8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths	...per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	...	18	8
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable	...each	18	8
Vulcanized Hand Basins	...each 7 8 to	8	8

THORPE & Co.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN FORBES," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever, and all Claims must be certified to by the Surveyor and sent in within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, or they will not be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1887.

KARACHI PORT TRULT.
TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, up to NOON, on 30th June, 1887, for the SUPPLY of SOUTH WALES STEAM COAL, 2700 tons.

Copies of conditions may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order.
W. H. PRICE, M. INST, C.E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Port Engineer's Office, Manora-Karachi, 11th June, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between the undersigned and HAJI JAKARIA HAJI CUMMOO, HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI ABDOOL LATIFF and HAJI ABDOOLA SUCOOR HAJI ABDOOL LATIFF under the name of VISSONJEE WYDINA and COMPANY has been DISSOLVED from this day, and that the interest and responsibility of the said Haji Jakaria Haji Cummoo, Haji Ebrahim Haji Abdool Latiff and Haji Abdoola Succor Haji Abdool Latiff therein has CEASED as from this date and that the undersigned have commenced to carry on their fresh partnership business under the name and firm of Vissonjee Wydina.—Dated this 13th day of June 1887.

VISSONJEE KHIMJEE.
હાજી વાએધના કાશમ.
i. e., HAJI WYDINA CASSAM.
હાજી ઈબરાહીમ હાજી વાએધના.
i. e., EBRAHIM HAJI WYDINA.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the exclusive privilege of SELLING OPIUM BY RETAIL in the District of Sholapur for the three years commencing from the 1st August 1887 and ending with the 31st July 1890.

The tenders should be sent or presented to the Collector at the Collector's Office in a sealed envelope with the words "Tender for the Opium Farm" written on the envelope in bold letters so as to reach him before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) on the 4th July 1887.

The Collector will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender. The final acceptance of the tenders will be subject to the confirmation of the Commissioners of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

At the time of the presentation of the tender, the tenderer will deposit with the Collector a Sum of Rs. 1,000.

The form and conditions of tender and license can be seen in the Office of the Collector during office hours on any day except Sundays and holidays.

The privilege of retailing Chandol, Madat and other preparations of poppy juice other than Opium will as usual be sold separately.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Collector.
Sholapur, Collector's Office, 13th June 1887.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
OPPOSITE CASH BAZAAR.

ARRIVED NEW STOCK of GOLD CHARMS, such as Cigar Cutters, Champagne Bottles, Universal Keys, Pencil Cases, Ladies' Gold Thimbles, &c., &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges—Moderate.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over......£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

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SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
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CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
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&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR.FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, INALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

SEED SEASON 1887.
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.
Warranted Fresh and Genuine.
(From SUTTON & SONS—ENGLAND),
25 kinds VEGETABLE and 11 kinds FLOWER,
consisting of the following kinds :—

VEGETABLE—Beat, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Carrot, Cress, Capsicum, Indian Corn, Knol-Khol, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Pease, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Tomato, Vegetable Marrow, Water Cress.

FLOWER—Asters, Balsam, Begonia, Candytuft, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Fuschia, Heliotrope, Larkspur, Mignonette, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Verbena.

Price, Rupees Two.

"ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY,"
CALCUTTA.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
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BOMBAY THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CALADIUMS.—Fine large plants in full growth, distinct varieties from Rs. 12 per dozen, will travel safely by rail.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

ALBUMS ! ALBUMS ! ! in Plush and Leather; a nice assortment to select from; also Scrap Albums, Plush and Leather Handbags, Companions, Blotters, Money Purses, &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

A SPLENDID TOP ROOM, with BOARD, in a pleasantly situated Bungalow at Byculla, close to Rail and Tram. Suitable for a Married Couple or two ladies. Apply to "X. X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 month, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

OUR Gentlemen's Outfitting and Tailoring Departments are replete with the Latest Novelties.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GARDEN PUMPS, Lawn Mowers, Continental Seeds and Garden Tools in great variety—PALEKAR and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE,—A Consignment of Wright and Butler's Reading Lamps and Cooking Stoves. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

A FRESH Consignment of Brown Windsor Soap in 7lb. boxes of 48 tablets, at 2-8-0 per box. COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated, Rs. 18 per set, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

THE INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL and Instruction Society's High School for Girls, Girgaum, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at 10 a.m.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *via* Naini Tal.

CHEAP SUITS ! CHEAP SUITS ! !—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GORGONZOLA, Parmesan, at Rs. 1-4 per lb.; Gruyere at 12 as per lb.; Pickled Herrings, 12 as. per tin, Mortadella, at 8 as, 10 as. and Rs. 1-4 per tin. Dry Mushrooms, Rs. 2 per lb—. P. CASSANELLO and Co.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET, five newly prepared ROOMS for Offices on floor above Mrs. Hunt's Shop. Separate entrance made for each room. Rent Rs. 25, 50, 40, 50 and 60. Also a Office and Residence.—FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, An ORGANIST for St. John's Church, Secunderabad. Salary according to qualifications. A good opening for a competent man. Apply Revd. C. H. L. WRIGHT, Chaplain, Secunderabad.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	12 months	notice of withdrawal
5½		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases white shirtings.
4 ,, grey madapolams.
5 ,, grey shirtings.
2 ,, table covers.
2 rolls hair beltings for local mills.
On account of the concerned—
10 bales Turkey red yarn.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. at Sugden Factory, Camateepoora, the machinery, &c., consisting of

One 60 H P Engine, can be converted into a compound engine.
One Platt's rollers and clearers, change wheels, brackets, pulleys, &c.
1 three cut steam hammer.
1 wood turning lathe, 12 feet long.
1 large boaring bar (self-acting).
1 30 tons crab winch, tripple gears.
1 Tanjor's patent governor.
1 four wheel phaeton with horse and harness.
1 card grinding machine.
A large quantity of wooden patterns, suitable for Foundry or Cotton Mill.
Mill stones, grinding machines, pulleys, drums of various sizes. Water-meter, gauge, spring, tools, &c., &c.
The above are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong country bred pony, about 13-2, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive, goes in single harness.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong English-built buggy, in good order.
1 bay arab horse, 8 years old, 14-2, quiet to ride and drive.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Albion Place, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable blackwood and teakwood french-polished, plain and carved househoId furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Brussels carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of Mrs. M. GAADS.
The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.
On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 15, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE ON BANDORA HILL, BANDORA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of Messrs. Nicolas de Ga, Joao Domingos Gonsalves and Joseph de Esperance, Trustees appointed by the High Court Decree, dated the 4th day of April 1887, in suit No. 513 of 1872 (Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction), filed by Rose Mary de Ga and her husband Nicolas de Ga, one of the abovenamed vendors, against Anne Pennell, Pestonjee Dinshaw and others.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece of Government land with the bungalow or dwelling house, cookroom, stables and outhouses standing thereon known as "Hill Side" on Bandora Hill, Bandora, in the Island of Salsette, and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Dadabhai, on the north by the Hill Road, on the west partly by the Hill Road and partly by the Government land, and on the south by the property of Aga Khan, in the subdistrict of Tanna, computed to contain 1¾ goontas or 1208 2-9 square yards, be the same more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 1 and assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 1.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 4 P.M.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece of Government land with the bungalow or dwelling house, cookroom and outhouses standing thereon, known as "Mountain Home" situate on Bandora Hill, aforesaid, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Deogo Manoel deLima and partly by the property of Caetan Nunes, on the north by the property of Cursetjee Hormusjee Captain, on the west by the Hill Road or Government land by the side of the said road, and on the south by the property of the late Henry Stevens, in the sub-district of Tanna, computed to contain 35½ goontas or 4,325 square yards, be the same more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 5 and assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 5.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 5 P.M.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of Government land with the [illegible] bungalow or dwelling house, cookroom, stables, and outhouses standing thereon, known as "Balmoral Hall" situate on Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Marcello de Souza and partly by the property of Pestonjee Dadabhoy, on the north partly by the property of the late Henry Stevens, partly by the property of Caitano Nunes and partly by the property of Paulo A. Gonsalves, and on the south by the property of Dinshaw Shapoorjee, in the subdistrict of Tanna, part of this lot is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Survey No. 6, and is computed to contain 27¾ goontas or 3,357 square yards, be the same more or less. The remainder of this lot is assessed as vurcas land under Survey No. 280, and is computed to contain 12 goontas or 1,452 square yards, be the same more or less. The said house is assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 6.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M.

LOT No.4.—All that piece of Government varcas land under Survey No. 280, being on Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east, south and partly on the north by the property of Eduljee Adurjee Homjee, and on the west and partly on the north by the property of Daniel Ignacio de Monte, computed to contain 2½ goontas or 290 square yards, be the same more or less.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 4 P.M.

LOT No. 5.—All that piece of Government varcas land, being on Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east, south and north partly by Government ground and partly by the property of Ignacio Joseph Pereira, and on the west by the property of Dr. Vitoriano Aleixo Dias, computed to contain 6¼ goontas or 732½ square yards, be the same more or less.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 5 P.M.

LOT No. 6.—All that piece of Government land under Survey No. 302, Lot No. 2, together with the wall erected thereon, being on the east side of Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Brass Antonio Pereira, Philip F. Pereira and Antonio I Fernandes, on the west by the property of Boaveatura Angello Pascoal Pereira, on the south partly by the property of Camillo Philip Pereira and Antonio I Fernandes, and on the north partly by the property of Brass Antonio Pereira, and Ignacio D Fonseca computed to contain one acre and 3½ goontas or 5,285 square yards, be the same more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs HORE, CONROY and BROWN, attorneys for the Vendors or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES and Materials of the Zoroastrian Press at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, the stock materials and furniture of the Zoroastrian Press, consisting of one demy and one half foolscap press, one wooden pressing and one binding press, English, Guzerathi and Marathi types, matrix and moulds, chases, galleys, cutters, leads, brass rules, quadrats, rollers, table, chairs, cupboard, wooden bench, boards, clock, &c.

The whole of the presses and materials will be first put up in one lot, and if no suitable offer is made then they will be sold in separate lots.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., the effects of the late EDWARD EGGLESTON, Esq., consisting of measure, apparel table and dessert knives, spoons and forks, chubb's cash box, egg and cruet frames, chest-of-drawers, spectacles, leather portmenteaux, leather bag, watches, &c.

Also 1 D B C F gun, by Hollis and Sons, London, in case, belonging to the estate of J. C. Mitchell, Esq.

The effects of the late Laroo woman, consisting of copper and brass utensils, boxes, bench, chairs, sarees, gold and pearl earrings, necklaces, &c.

SALE OF Napoleon Price & Co.'s superior soap perfumery, and Johann Maria Farina's genuine Eau-de-Cologne.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

Ex s.s. Malwa.
2 cases each 120 doz. old brown windsor soap.
3 ,, each 125 doz. violet and millefleurs nursery and toilet powder.
1 case damask rose, white rose, moss rose, spinarosa and marrow oil pomade.
1 case 144 boxes best quality coal tar soap, 4 to a lb., in tin foil and printed wrappers, 1 doz. tablets in each box.
Ex s.s. Verona.
2 cases each 25 doz. Johann Maria Farina's genuine eau-de-cologne, plain label, 4 oz. bottles
1 ,, each 50 doz. do. do. 2 do.
1 ,, each 25 doz. do. do. 4 do.
second quality.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at the Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst, at 1 p. m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores returned by corps, hospital, &c.

SALE OF STEEL HOOPS, IRON, ALSO CONTRACTOR'S TOOLS AND PLANT, &c., &c., AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order and in the jetha of Messrs. Ramchandra Mahadow and Co. and on account of the concerned

1,500 bundles steel hoop, ¾" 20 gauge.
500 ,, ,, ,, 1" 19 ,,

loose iron, angle iron, T iron, iron girders, cast iron pipes, steel, hammers, wire ropes, cast steel, cast iron pillars, iron gates, galvanized screws, rivets, silicated zinc paint, copper lightning conductors, iron railings, cast iron railings, minter tiles, brass bolts, hinges, latches, and handles, tile machine, pump, iron chimney, lamps, pickaxes, shovels, iron pans, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 15, 1887.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW SONAPORE ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property situate at New Sonapore Road without the Fort of Bombay, by order of Chimanlal Vasantram, Bapoolal Vasantram, and Shivlal Vasantram, heirs and legal representatives of Vasantram Bhiccaridass, deceased, the transferees of the mortgagee, Jethabhoy Tricum, and at the risk of the heirs and legal representative of the mortgagor, Moroba Narayen deceased.

All that the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing upon fazandari ground belonging to Bhawoo Appajee Chawan, subject to the payment of yearly ground rent to the said fazandar situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay in New Sonapore Road near the Trinity Chapel, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 181 6-9, square yards, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 69, formerly in the occupation of Bhasker Bhiccajee Naik and his tenant, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Purshotum Ramchundra, on or towards the west by the house of Narayen Crustna Naik, on or towards the north by the bungalow of Purshotum Ramchundra, and on or towards the south by the public passage of Churney way.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, or to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, attornies at law, at their office, No. 23, Medows Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE of Scaffolding Materials at the Victoria Terminus Station, G. I. P. Railway, Bori Bunder.

Under instructions from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, in the Compound of the Victoria Terminus Station, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd June 1887, at 1-30 p.m., a large quantity of teak rafters from 15 to 30 feet long; bamboos; planks; cut pieces of wood-work, &c., &c. The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.

One English-built mail-phaeton by Fulher of Salisbury, in perfect order, with lady's folding step and rest back. The property of a gentleman left for England.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 15, 1887.

NOTICES

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 2 GALLOWAY'S BOILERS, carrying 70 lbs. pressure, can be seen at work at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly.

Tenders to be sent in by the 16th inst.

P. PEARSON,
Secretary, in Bombay.
29 Rampart Row, Bombay June 2 1887.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1	0
Mixed Teas	,,	0	12
Pekoe Souchong	,,	0	10
Gunpowder	,,	0	10
Souchong	,,		

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT

INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government; and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen	Rs. 6
Small ,, ,, ,,	Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle	Annas 9
,, Small ,, ,, ,,	Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in [illegible] been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Badham, Pile and Co., Ld. will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 15th June 1887, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1887.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 6 June, 1887.

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 15th June 1887, both days inclusive.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE night train service of trains between POONA and KOREGAON has been ABOLISHED. On and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, trains will run between Poona and Miraj as under, viz. :—

UP TRAINS. Stations.	3rd Class only.	1st, 2nd & 3rd Class.	3rd Class only.	DOWN TRAINS. Stations.	3rd Class only.	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.	3rd Class.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A. M.	A. M.	NOON.
Poona ..Dep	..	8-15	12-40	Miraj ..Dep	..	4-35	12- 0
Jejuri .. ,,	..	10-52	3-15	Sangli .. ,,	...	5-10	12-35
Satara Road... ,,	...	2-50	7-13	Karad.. ,,	..	9- 5	4-30
Koregaon.. ,,	7-40	3-25	A.M. 7-33	Koregaon... ,,	8- 0	12- 5	A.M. 7-19
Karad .. ,,	10-41	6-19	..	Satara Road... ,,	8-33	12-40	..
Sangli .. ,,	2-29	10- 6	..	Jejuri .. ,,	12-30	4-49	..
Miraj ..Ar.	2-59	10-36	..	Poona ...Ar.	2-50	7- 8	...
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P. M.

These Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 10th June 1887.

PATRONISED BY CLUBS, MESSES AND HOTELS.
ESSENCE OF CHILLY.
Specially prepared by S. F. WYEED,
28, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KARACHI.

FOR SOUPS, BEEFSTEAKS, MUTTON-CHOPS, &c., a strong and superior preparation, very convenient and economical, palatable like Sauce, its primitive taste and qualities being fully preserved. Equally useful in the Kitchen as well as on the table.

A Boon in travelling and camp life
A Trial will satisfy any epicure.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE PARIS AND VIENNA EXHIBITIONS.

SOLD AT THE BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row,

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 66 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	,, 47 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28	,, 31 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 38 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Ladite	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer-fils. } Red Bars	,, 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 37 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
,, ,, ,,	,, 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 21 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	...
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's ,, ,,	,, 5 0	...
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	...
Vino Barbera	,, 15 0	...
Vino Grignolino	,, 15 0	...
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	...
,, ,, Finest	,, 18 0	...
Vin Marsque a case of 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	,, 15 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey a tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
,,	1 do.	1 0
,,	2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	,, 2 0	...
Celery	,,	...
French Beans	,,	,, 0 10
Young Cut Beans	,,	,, 0 10
Young Peas I.	,,	,, 0 10
,, ,, II.	,,	,, 0 12
Peas for Soup	,,	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,,	,, 0 12
Spinage in Water	,,	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	,,	,, 1 8
Smoked Sausages	,,	,, 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

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THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.

DIRECTORS.
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MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE, Esq.
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NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
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AGENTS.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.

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FIRE RISKS on Mills, Presses, Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses, Shops, &c., &c., are accepted at most favourable rates and on advantageous terms.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,900,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT-MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs 3
Second do. ....,, 2
Third do. ....,, 2
Fourth and succeeding insertions.... 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....3 As. per line.
Second do ....2½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-
Each succeeding line ....,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7 8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3 13

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum.................................Rs 12
Half-yearly ....,, 6
Quarterly ....,,

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum.................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly................................,, 6
Quarterly ....,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Henry Balckow (s), from Persian Gulf; Java (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Surat (s), for London; Kt. of St. Patrick (s), Dunkirk; and Puttiala (s), Coast and Calcutta.

Additional Passengers by the Homeward Mail.—Mr. Walmsley and Mr. Nethersole were extra passengers for London by the Mail steamer yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Zambesi, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 11 a.m.

Lost.—Hormusjee Bezonjee Dubash, living in Gun-Bowree Street, Fort, reported that his daughter dropped a gold beaded wristlet, valued at Rs. 25, while playing in the compound of his house on Monday last.

Fire at the Empress Mill.—A fire broke out on Monday evening, at the Empress Mill, situated on De Lisle Road, in a small quantity of cotton mixing. The fire was speedily extinguished by the mill hands within a short time, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 300 was caused. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

Reported Thefts.—Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. C. Marcks and Co., Fort, reported the theft of two currency notes for Rs. 20 each, and one for Rs. 10, from his house on the second floor of the Victoria Buildings, Fort, on Monday last.—R. P. Bhundarkur, living at Girgaum Back Road, reported that his house was entered some time about 3 o'clock on Monday morning, and a case of surgical instruments, valued at Rs. 25, stolen.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Koodabux Cassum, aged 40 years, a boarding housekeeper at Grant Road. It appears the deceased had a quarrel with his wife on Tuesday last, and on the following day he was found lying in his bed unconscious and breathing heavily, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was at once removed to the hospital, where he died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Monday night, about 10 o'clock, in a jowli hut occupied by a labourer named Raja Yemnajee, situated on Haines Road. It spread rapidly to nine other adjoining huts, occupied also by labourers. On the alarm being raised, the Byculla steam fire engine repaired to the scene quickly, and the fire was completely extinguished by 2 o'clock. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a naked oil lamp by the occupant of the hut in which the fire originated. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

Alleged Assault.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Dr. Thomson appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Dewkurrun Nanjee, a freight broker, alleged to have been committed on complainant on the 21st May last, at the Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba. Mr. Perozesha Mehta appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the defence. The defendant was identified as the person who committed the assault on the complainant, but Mr. Payne for the defence pleaded that the accused was not the person who committed the assault. He wished to call Dr. Deane, who was now away from Bombay on leave, to show that the defendant, who was in his company that evening, was not the person. Mr. Brake was called for the defence, and stated that his companion, who was with him, was the person who really assaulted the complainant and had written a false name in a memo. book, which was handed to him by a police sepoy, as J. H. Smith. This explanation not being satisfactory to the complainant, at the request of Mr. Payne the case was adjourned to the 1st August next, for the evidence of Dr. Deane.

Sir Dinshaw Petit.—A correspondent writes: Sir,—The other day a correspondent drew attention in your columns to the fact that by a curious coincidence Knighthood was conferred upon Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit on the day which commenced the 51st year of his wedded life. To-day you may record another coincidence in a connection with that gentleman's Knighthood. Yesterday was Sir Dinshaw's sixty-fourth birthday, and it happened that the Letters Patent of Knighthood under the great seal of the United Kingdom were received by him yesterday morning. They were delivered to him at Petit Hall by Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Superintendent of the Political Department, who was deputed by Government to perform the duty. A deputation representing the Madras Zoroastrian community will wait upon Sir Dinshaw this morning, and present him with a congratulatory address in a sandalwood casket encased in richly chased silver. The casket is the handiwork of Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Bhumgara, whose art specimens at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition attracted so much attention. On the lid of the casket is a representation of Zoroaster, and on the sides are panels bearing figures in relief of Madras artisans and handicraftsmen.

A Comic Incident.—An episode occurred the other day in the Poona Cantonment Magistrate's Court that shook its gravity to its very foundations. While Colonel La Touche was listening patiently to the Tobin-Baggallay libel case, and at the time when Mr. Tobin was, perhaps, at his warmest in his eloquent address to the Court, a Hindoo Jehu strided in, like Godiva's austere sire, "with great strides," through the dense crowd that filled the court, and with a supreme indifference to all around him,—even the very noticeable military element that abounded last Saturday morning in the Court,—the man, stolidly indifferent to all his surroundings, strided precipitately onward, and perched perpendicularly on the table almost opposite his worship's "olfactory peduncle," a pint half full of—"Billy ardent." We need hardly say that the gravity of the whole Court was shaken, all present from the merest idle listener to the disciples of Coke and Lyttleton, being (to use a popular if slang phrase) "on the broad grin." What added to the comicality of the situation, was the greeting that the inspired Jehu met with. Colonel La Touche, somewhile apparently taken by surprise, seemed to have gathered in momentarily the whole situation at a glance, and after questioning as to who the man was and what he wanted there, ordered him to be taken away; and as summarily and unceremoniously as he entered the precincts of the court, was he, pint and all, bundled out to be locked in in the nearest lock-up. Jehu is a "sadder though a wiser man" now.—*Poona Observer.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Preston in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Home to be remitted during 1887-88 ....£16,114,000a
Amount from 1st April 1887 to 4th June 1887.. £3,572,100
Remitted remitted from 5th June 1887
Balance to be 1888 .... £12,541,900
to 31st March, £16,250,000 provided for in the

a The amount of 1887-88 has been reduced by Budget estimate for t drawn in excess over the £136,000 being the amou 7.
Revised Estimate for 1886-8.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 188 -87:—

	In June, 1887. Bengal. Rs.	In May, 1887. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	52,25,000	12,83,400	65,08,400
Actual	50,75,150	8,94,400	59,69,550
Better than Estimate....	....	....	....
Worse than Estimate ..	1,49,850	3,89,000	5,38,850

THREE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND TWO MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

	End of June., 1887. Bengal. Rs.	End of May, 1887. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	1,56,75,000	35,66,800	1,92,41,800
Actual	1,53,45,800	23,60,150	1,77,05,950
Better than Estimate...	....	......	.....
Worse than Estimate..	3,29,200	12,06,650	15,35,850

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE HALAI BHATTIAS OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Halai Bhattia community was held on Sunday, the 12th instant, at the Halai Bhattia Mahajanwady, Kalbadavie Road, for the purpose of expressing regret and sympathy for the untimely death of the late Mr. Vullubdhas Valljee, secretary, treasurer and manager of the community, and to elect his successor. The meeting was largely attended, and Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee presided.

The chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, expressed his great regret at the untimely death of Mr. Vullubdhas Valljee, who would have, he said, worthily filled the chair on any other occasion of the Mahajan's meeting. The business before them was to elect a new secretary, treasurer and manager in place of the deceased gentleman, and to record a vote of condolence at his premature death. They were aware that Mr. Vullabdhas Valljee was elected secretary, treasurer and manager on the 12th June, 1881, exactly that day, six years ago. The first appointment was made for three years after the removal of Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee. Mr. Vullubhdas performed his duties so satisfactorily that he was re-elected on the 8th June, 1884, for a further period of three years; and his untimely death has deprived the Mahajan of a very valuable member and manager, as undoubtedly he would have been re-elected for the third time when the time came. Mr. Vullubhdas, by his amiable and kind disposition, had endeared himself not amongst his community only, but to the members of other communities to whom he was so well-known. His cheerful face, suavity of manners, large-heartedness and humble and unostentatious nature were of great benefit to his fellowmen, and they had indeed lost a very good friend and a useful and respected citizen. In addition to the extensive business he had to attend to in connection with the several mills and other large concerns owned by the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jetha & Co., of which he was a leading partner, he carried on the post of secretary, treasurer and manager of the Mahajan to their entire satisfaction, and his loss to the Mahajan could not indeed be easily repaired. His ability in carrying on this onerous post could easily be imagined; and during the course of his *regime*, he proved himself superior to every obstacle that was thrown in his way in securing the possession of the Mahajanwady from the late secretary, Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee, who alleged he had a right to the management of the Wady for life. They were aware that the Wady was their property on which large sums of money were spent, but it was a Wady in name only, for the members of the Bhattia Mahajan had no equitable use or enjoyment thereof. On the contrary, other castes had the use of it. This and many other caste inconveniences suffered by them were prominently brought forward by Mr. Vullubhdas, and in taking possession of the Wady from Tucker Lakhmidas Khimjee, through the High Court, he achieved a great success, removed the wrongs of the Mahajan, and made the Mahajan deeply indebted to him. And it was no little praise to say that the Mahajan showed at that time great unanimity in joint action. Mr. Vullubhdas, after the possession of the Wady, judiciously divided the business of the Mahajan by the appointment of different committees, who were responsible to the Mahajan, and not in the arbitrary way in which the late secretary used to carry on the business, and thus the use and enjoyment of the Wady was now available equally to the poor and rich of the community. The chairman said that the Mahajan ought to do something; and as a slight token of the esteem and regard in which the deceased gentleman was held, the chairman proposed that a letter of condolence be written to his family, and a record of the same be made in the Mahajan's books, and of the valuable services rendered by him; also that some steps be taken to commemorate his memory and to appoint his successor.

Other speakers followed, after which the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—1st—That this meeting expresses its sincere regret at the untimely death of Shet Vullubhdas Valljee, the Mahajan's secretary, treasurer and manager. That the Mahajan is under deep obligation for valuable services which he rendered to the Mahajan at the sacrifice of his mind, money and labour; and records that the Mahajan has suffered a great loss by his death, which loss will not be easily repaired, and that a letter of condolence be written to his family to the above effect. The Mahajan at the same time expresses its deep sympathy towards the family for the irrepairable loss sustained by them. 2nd.—That an oil-painting (life-size portrait) of the late Mr. Vullubhdas Valljee be ordered out at the expense of the Mahajan, and be hung up in an appropriate place in the Mahajanwady. 3rd.—That Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee be appointed secretary, treasurer and manager of the Mahajan for a period of three years in place of Shet Vullubhdas Valljee, deceased. 4th.—That in the temporary absence of the secretary, treasurer and manager, the committee of the Mahajan be authorized to appoint an acting secretary in his place, instead of asking the sanction of the Mahajan for such temporary appointment.

Mr. Dhurrumsey Soonderdas Mooljee, a member of the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jetha and Co., then replied expressing his thanks to the Mahajan for their sympathy towards the deceased and the members of his family.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Yesterday, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, the United Merchants Company sought to recover from Doolubhram Takulchund and others the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendants' failure to take delivery of 500 cwt. of copper braziers which they had agreed to purchase by their contract made on the 7th August 1885.

Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Davur, on behalf of the defence, urged that the contract was not a mere contract for sale, but was an indent given to the plaintiffs to get goods out from their constituents in England. The goods were to be of September's shipment and deliverable free on arrival in Bombay harbour. The plaintiffs wrote a letter to the defendants in which they informed them that they had received a telegram from their Manchester friends who advised them that they had accepted the indent, and the goods would be invoiced to them at the defendants' limit. Subsequently, the plaintiffs wrote to them to say that the goods had arrived by the s. s. Merton Hall, and on the defendants going to their office and tendering money they refused to take it, saying the documents had not come to hand. This made the defendants suspicious, and on enquiry learned that no goods had arrived by the Merton Hall consigned to the plaintiffs. The defendants thereupon wrote through their solicitors that the plaintiffs were incorrect in their statement in their letter to them. The plaintiffs replied that it was a mistake of their clerk to say that the goods had arrived by that steamer, and that the goods had arrived by the s.s. Turban Head. On making enquiries the defendants learned that no goods arrived by the Merton Hall or the s.s. Turban Head consigned to the plaintiffs, but that in the Merton Hall copper braziers had come consigned to one Nagor Dhocha. The plaintiffs negotiated for the purchase of these goods, but failed, and subsequently succeded in buying the goods from Beg Mahomed, who got goods consigned to him by the Turban Head. The defendants also contended that the plaintiffs had not carried out their contract under the indent, that they got no goods from England, and that they were not at liberty to buy the goods in the market and tender them to the defendants. The plaintiffs had no business to go and seek damages by buying the goods in the market and tendering them to the defendants.

It was admitted on behalf of the plaintiffs that the goods did not arrive from England, and that this was a mere contract of sale, and that the defendants had nothing to do with where the goods came from, so long as they tendered the goods contracted for.

His Honour upon the evidence adduced held that the plaintiffs were entitled to tender goods which they admittedly bought in the open market. The contract was on indent form, but that was merely an inappropriate form and there was nothing in the contract to compel the plaintiffs to get goods out from England. The defendants did not stipulate for the goods of any particular maker or bearing any particular trade mark, and if the goods contracted for were tendered, defendants were bound to accept. He therefore gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount upon Rs. 2,000, and Court costs, and certified Rs. 51 claimed, as professional costs.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ALLEGED UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT OF A PLEADER.

The matter of Pallonjee Merwanjee *vs.* Kallabhai Lallubhai, a pleader practising at Surat, was heard before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood at the High Court yesterday. It was a petition against an order made by Mr. E M. Modi, First-class Subordinate Judge of Surat, who, in October last, allowed Mr. Kallabhai to appear and plead for the petitioner's co-defendant, Nusserwanjee, in a suit before him, Mr. Kallabhai having appeared for both the petitioner and the co-defendant Nusserwanjee and then withdrawn from the case. Mr. Maneckshа Jehangirsha appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Shantaram Narayen for Mr. Kallabhai; and Mr. Bhandarkur for Nusserwanjee. In December last, their Lordships had, on the application of the petitioner, granted a rule *nisi* calling upon Mr. Kallabhai and the co-defendant Nusserwanjee to show cause why the former should not be prohibited from further acting on behalf of the co-defendant, and from disclosing any matters the knowledge of which he had acquired in his employment as pleader to the co-defendant and the petitioner conjointly.

The petition stated that the petitioner was one of the defendants in a suit brought for a dissolution and account of a partnership. He and the co-defendant Nusserwanjee executed a joint vakilatnama in the name of Mr. Kallabhai, who conducted the suit on behalf of both defendants, until the 4th August 1886. On that day Mr. Kallabhai presented on application to the Subordinate Judge praying to be relieved from the conduct of the case on the ground that the interests of his two clients conflicted, and that therefore he could not well conduct the case for both of them. The petitioner did not consent to the vakil withdrawing, but the Court allowed him to do so. Immediately after the order, Mr. Kallabhai came out into the verandah, and told the petitioner and the co-defendant that he was now free to take a vakilatnama from any of them who paid the highest fee. The petitioner refused to retain him. He had paid him Rs. 353, his full fee, for which he was bound to conduct the case until its termination. A few days later, Mr. Kallabhai presented to the Court a fresh vakilatnama on behalf of the co-defendant Nusserwanjee, and claimed to conduct the case for him. The petitioner objected, but the Subordinate Judge referred the question to the District Court. The latter Court returned the papers, holding that it was within the competence of the Subordinate Judge to decide the question himself. The Subordinate Judge then allowed Mr. Kallabhai to appear and plead for the co-defendant. The petitioner submitted that it was highly improper and unprofessional for Mr. Kallabhai to have taken up the case for the co-defendant after he withdrew from the case; and that the Subordinate Judge should not have allowed him to do so, as he had already received full instructions from the petitioner and knew the whole of the case. It was an act on Mr. Kallabhai's part hostile to the petitioner, and was a breach of faith and of professional etiquette which the Court should not have allowed him to commit. The petitioner prayed their Lordships to prevent Mr. Kallabhai from appearing in the suit, and direct a stay of further proceedings therein until the disposal of the petition.

Mr. Kallabhai, in an answering affidavit, tried to exculpate himself from the allegations made against him as follows. A suit having been filed in the court of the First-class Subordinate Judge of Surat against Pallonjee, the petitioner, and Nusserwanjee, the co-respondent, both of them jointly engaged him (Mr. Kallabhai) as pleader for them. They paid him one fee between them. For nearly four years he conducted the defence for them jointly, and they acted in harmony with one another and put in the same evidence for both. This went on until about the end of July 1886, when they for the first time fell into difference and made claims against one another. Each of them desired that Mr. Kallabhai should act for him; but he felt he could not well act for either, and accordingly, on the 4th August 1886, he applied to the Court for being discharged from the joint engagement, and the Court under the circumstances granted his request. Although so relieved, the defendants again urged him to take up their respective engagement. Their relatives and common friends also persuaded him to take up the engagement of any one of the two. Mr. Goculdas Kandas Parakh, a pleader of the High Court, who happened to be at Surat at the time, also advised him that, as his joint engagement had ceased, it was open to him to accept the engagement of any one he chose. Mr. Kallabhai accordingly offered three conditions to both of them, and agreed to take the engagement of such one of them as would fulfil those conditions, namely, 1st, that any one of the two who should engage him should first give up his cross claim against the other; 2nd, that he should pay him another half fee of Rs. 175, subsequently reduced to Rs. 150; 3rd, that he should secure the consent of his co-defendant. Some time after Nusserwanjee said he was ready to satisfy all the conditions. The applicant was then brought to Mr. Kallabhai in Court by Nusserwanjee, and their relations to signify to him his personal consent. He objected to talk with them in Court, and requested them to come to his house. They accordingly saw him at his house, where Pallonjee said he had no objection to his being engaged by Nusserwanjee. On the 16th August, Mr. Kallabhai filed his vakilatnama for Nusserwanjee, and on the 27th August Mr. Hoshungjee Burjorjee filed a separate vakilatnama for the petitioner. After several hearings of the matter, Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas appeared for the applicant on the 20th September, and the next day an application was for the first time made to the Court to restrain Mr. Kallabhai from continuing as vakil for Nusserwanjee. It was absolutely false that Mr. Kallabhai ever said he was free to engage himself to one who would pay him the highest fee. The petitioner never objected to his conducting the case for Nusserwenjee until Mr. Gulabdas came upon the scene; and the Court did not show the slightest doubt as to the propriety of Mr. Kallabhai appearing for Nusserwanjee. Had the Court done so, he should under no circumstances have put in his appearance for Nusserwanjee. He stated to the Court that he was prepared to be discharged by the Court, but that he was not willing to abandon his client of his own accord. The Court, however, remarked that unless any authority was pointed out by the applicant to induce the Court to exercise such power, it would make no order. Subsequently the Subordinate Judge ruled that he did not see his way to hold that Mr. Kallabhai was otherwise than properly engaged for Nusserwanjee alone, and therefore declined to interfere. Mr. Kallabhai then verbally informed the Court that although the Court would not discharge him, and although he could not discharge himself he should be so far able to arrange matters that at the next hearing, his client should be represented by another pleader, Mr. Gokaldas Parakh, who was in Court, again said that he saw no reason to alter the opinion he had already given that after his joint vakilatnama had been cancelled by the Court, there could be no objection to his being engaged by any of the parties. To further satisfy himself that he was not acting improperly, Mr. Kallabhai put himself into communication with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, vakil of the High Court, and his opinion was to the same effect as that of Mr. Gokaldas. The case was eventually set down for the 20th December, when his client Nusserwanjee, at his instance, instructed another pleader and consented to release him. Mr. Kallabhai denied that the applicant ever gave him any instructions whatever relating to his cross claim.

Some affidavits had been filed in answer to that of Mr. Kallabhai.

Mr. Justice West, in disposing of the petition, said their Lordships had very much to be guided by principles which had been laid down for solicitors in England. One of these principles was that a professional man should be accessible; another that his remuneration should come to him with the case; another that knowledge and information should not be carried over to the client's opponent; and further, as in this case, the duty of not acting against the party retaining, whether it be a single individual or a composite body. The matter was one which was always subject to the orders of the Court. The principles referred to were accepted beyond all question. The only difficulty lay in applying them when cases arose, in co-operation with other principles. A change of solicitors was allowable in particular cases. The general result of a reference to the English cases was that, before ordering a change, the Court would require a strong case on affidavit to be made out, showing that knowledge or information had been imparted which would be prejudicial to the party complaining. Mr. Kallabhai was justified in seeking to be discharged; but he should have taken the Court's direction in the first instance as to whose service he should continue in. A pleader should not be allowed to take a brief for any one of the parties who paid him the highest fee. He should have asked the Subordinate Judge to fix the fee under such circumstances. Their Lordships did not think Mr. Kallabhai had been given any knowledge or information which would have given Nusserwanjee any unfair advantage over the applicant. Their Lordships would make no order prohibiting Mr. Kallabhai continuing to act for Nusserwanjee, but would leave it to the Subordinate Judge to pass such order as may be fair to all parties. He was also to decide what portion of the fees should be returned by Mr. Kallabhai to the applicant. In future pleaders should, as a rule, whenever any such complications arise, apply to the Court seeking its direction and order as officers of the Court. The order *nisi* was discharged, each party bearing its own costs.

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POONA SKY RACES.

The following is the Prospectus of the Poona Sky Races to be held on Tuesday and Thursday, the 19th and 21st July.

Stewards.—C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., C. I. E Lieut.-Colonel Lee, D. L. F. Lieut.-Colonel Becher. Lieut.-Colonel Corballis, R. D. F. Captain Holland, R H. A. Captain Steele, Brigade Major, Captain J. Hanwell, A. D. C. Honorary Secretary.

1st Day.

1st Race.—"The Kirkee Cup."—(Closed) Value Rs. 199 A hurdle race for all Galloways 13-3 and under; C. Bs. 13-3 to carry 11st weight for inches. Arabs 7lbs extra, Maidens across country and over hurdles allowed 7 lbs. Winners of any steeplechase or hurdle race value Rs. 50 or upwards to carry once 4lbs, twice 7 lbs, and oftener 10lbs extra. Dist. 1 mile.

2nd Race.—"The Colonials"—(Open) Value Rs. 199. For all horses W. A. C. raised 28lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 100 or upwards once 4lbs. twice 7lbs and oftener 10lbs extra. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Dist 1 mile.

3rd Race.—"The Fusilier Cup"—Value Rs. 400 (Closed) Presented by the Officers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. For all Maiden Arab horses that have been the property of members of the services or recognised clubs since 1st June, 1887 weight 10st. 7lbs; winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs oftener 10lbs extra. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. The second horse to receive Rs. 100 and the third Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance fees to go to the fund. A starting sweep of Rs. 30 to go to winner—Dist ¾ mile.

4th Race.—"The Club Cup." (Open) Value Rs 199. For all A and C.B ponies 13-2 and under. Arabs 13-2 to carry 10-7 lbs. Weight for inches C. Bs. allowed 8 lbs. Maidens allowed 4 lbs. Ponies landed since 1st September 1886 allowed 3 lbs. Winners once to carry 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs and oftener 10 lbs extra. A winner of a race in which Rs. 500 were added, 4 lbs in addition. 4 years old allowed 5lbs. 3 years old allowed 21 lbs. Dist. 1 mile.

5th Race.—"The July Stakes"—(Closed) Value Rs 199. For all A and C B. Ponies 3-2 and under. Arabs 13-2 to cary 11st, weight for inches. C Bs. allowed 6lbs. 4 year old allowed 3lbs. 3 years old 16 lbs. Maiden and landing allowances as in Club Cup. ponies that have never started allowed 3lbs, those that have started for Rs. 500, 3lbs extra. Winners once 4lbs, twice 7 lbs and oftener 10lbs. extra. Winners of a race to which Rs. 500 were added 7lbs in addition. Distance 1/2 mile.

2nd Day.

1st Race—"The Hurdle Handicap."—(Closed) Value Rs. 199. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Distance 1 mile.

2nd Race—"The Monsoon Stakes."—(Open) value Rs. 199. A handicap for all horses. Distance ¾ mile.

3rd Race—"The Derby."—(Open) value Rs. 500. For all Arabs and C B horses. W A C raised 21 lbs, Maidens allowed 4 lbs. Winners once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs, and oftener 10 lbs, extra. Horses landed since 1st September 1886 allowed 4 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Starting sweep of Rs. 30. Distance 1 mile.

4th Race.—"The Stand Plate."—(Closed) value Rs. 199. A selling race for all A and C. B. horses. Those entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 11st. 7lbs. If entered to be sold for less, 7 lbs, allowed for every hundred down to 500 Rs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs, C B 1st extra. Distance ¾ mile.

5th Race—"The Stewards' Cup."—(Open) value Rs. 199. Selling race for all A and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under those entered to be sold for Rs. 600 to carry 11st. 7lbs. If entered for less, 4 lbs allowed for every Rs. 50 under. Distance ½ mile.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CRIMES BILL.

The fourth and fifth clauses of the Crimes Bill, which a Reuter's telegram says, have been passed in Committee of the House of Commons, are as follows, the sub-section of the fourth clause providing for the transfer of trials to England, which has been abandoned by the Government, being omitted. For this sub-section the Government have, at the suggestion of the Liberal Unionists, substituted a provision for trial by a commission of Judges in Ireland.

4. **Change of Place of Trial.**—Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the place of trial of offences committed in Ireland, for securing more fair and impartial trials, and for relieving jurors from danger to their lives, property, and business, be it enacted:

Where an indictment for a crime committed in a proclaimed district has been found against a defendant, or a defendant has been committed for trial for such crime, and the trial is to be at a Court of assize for any county in a proclaimed district, or at a Court of Quarter Sessions for any county or borough in a proclaimed district, the High Court, on an application by or on behalf of the Attorney-General for Ireland, and upon his certificate that he believes that a more fair and impartial trial can be had at a Court of Assize in some county to be named in the certificate, shall make an order as of course that the trial shall be had at a Court of Assize in the county named in the certificate.

The defendant, or any defendant, if more than one, may, in the prescribed manner, and within the prescribed time, apply to the High Court to discharge or vary any such order for the removal of a trial, upon the ground that the trial can be more fairly and impartially had in a county other than the county named in the order of removal, and thereupon the High Court may order that the trial shall be had in that county in which it shall appear that the trial can be most fairly and impartially had.

5. **Proclamation of Districts for the Purposes of the Preceding Enactments of this Act.**—The Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council may from time to time, when it appears to him necessary, by proclamation declare the provisions of this Act which relate to proclaimed districts or any of those provisions to be in force within any specified part of Ireland as from the date of the proclamation, or any later date specified in the proclamation and the provisions of this Act which are mentioned in the proclamation shall after the said date be in force within such specified part of Ireland, and that part of Ireland shall be a proclaimed district within the meaning of the provisions so mentioned.

This section shall not apply to the provisions of this Act relating to dangerous associations.

THE COSSACK.

Apropos of the installation of the Czarewitch, as Ataman of the Cossack organisations, the *Standard* has the following interesting article:—

The Cossacks in their two great organisations of the Dneiper and the Don have so long occupied an almost mythical place in the history of Russia, that even in that country it is by no means common to find any one who can clearly explain their exact relationship to the Czar, their nominal Ruler, or to the Army to which they have become so indispensable. Of late years they have been deprived of many of their ancient privileges. The boisterous Assemblies, in which for centuries they had elected their Chiefs, are no longer held. For though the Czar still permits them to choose some of their minor officials, and the old adage of "Be patient Cossack, thou mayest be Ataman yet," is altogether an anachronism. He can never be Ataman-in-Chief, for that office is vested in the Imperial House, and no matter how patient, his chance of being even a tribal Chief considerably lessened since promotion from Kuren to Ataman is regulated by a system of rules elaborated in St. Petersburg. Moreover, as the tribal offices are now held for life or good behaviour, there is much less chance of promotion for the private soldier than when rank was at the beck of a tumultuous meeting which made and unmade every official once every twelve months. There are, indeed, those who affirm that the organisation—in even this modified form—is antiquated, and ought to be abrogated in favour of something not quite so Republican. But until Cossack disloyalty becomes more pronounced than it is as yet, we question whether the Czar will care to interfere with the ancient immunities of these independent, but thoroughly serviceable, troopers. While the rest of Russia is getting more and more Europeanised, the Cossack still lives his semi-Asiatic life, made up of what he calls soldiering, with brief intervals at home. Proud of being untaxed, he brews, distils, hunts, fishes, tills his communal lands, and lives his primitive life, undisturbed by theories of government which he does not understand, or by military reforms in which he is not called upon to take part.

From the earliest days of what is now the Russian Empire; we hear of troops called "Cossacks," who were employed to guard the frontiers against the Tartar slave-raiders. But these men were entirely different from the Free Cossacks who since that date have played so varied a part in the chronicles of Muscovy. They were partly herdsmen, partly refugees from justice, partly reckless creatures to whom the restraint of calling any man lord was irksome who had collected together on the frontiers of the country in little free communities, which grew and grew until they began to be recognised as the Cossacks of the Dneiper and the Cossacks of the Don. They inhabited a debateable territory, and behaved in a still more debateable manner. Nominally orthodox, and presumably loyal so far as their political allegiance to the Czar was concerned, the Cossacks, from a very early down to a very late date, were really neither the one nor the other. Though Russian by language and sympathy, they had much Tartar blood in their veins, derived from their constant intermarriages with the daughters of the Mongol tribesmen against whom they warred. Haters of Islam and defenders of the Greek Church, they actually cared very little about any faith whatever, and only obeyed the Czar when they found it convenient to do so. The latter was quite ready to wink at these unruly proceedings, for when his powerful Tartar neighbours protested against Cossack plunderers and kidnappers he was justified in declaring that the knaves were no subjects of his. None the less, he took good care to send the friendly marauders supplies of arms and ammunition, and to secure their goodwill by alternate force and flattery. In short the Cossacks were practically Republicans in a despotic Empire. The Czar was better than their Suzerain, and by now playing into the hands of Poland, now into that of Russia, the Ataman managed to find his profit and his pleasure. The Zaporogians or Dneiper community had naturally from their position, the best of this game of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. But they were also the first to feel the brunt of the rapidly-growing power of Russia. After selling their spears successively to Poland, Muscovy, Turkey, and even to the Tartar Khans, they made bold to invade Moldavia on their own account. This led to the execution of their leader, Bathori, to the emigration of thousands of his followers on the Dneiper to join their brethren on the Don and to the formal annexation of the greater part of their country by Russia. The few who remained fared badly, and when they were persuaded by their Ataman, the famous Maseppa, to join the standard of Charles XII. of Sweden, they were deprived by Peter the Great of their military organisation. All subsequent attempts to return to their own life proving impracticable, the Zaporogians became scattered through the Empire, the frontier guards which Nicholas formed in the Caucasus and Crimea being about the last remnant of this once famous community of free lances.

We still hear of the Cassack's of the Dneiper but, in fact, those of the Don are now the principal representatives of the old organisations, though there are scores of smaller bands, beside the knots, officially known as the Cossacks of the Don, of the Azoff, of the Danube, of the Caucasus, of the Ural, of Orenburg, of Siberia, of the Chinese frontier, and of Astrakhan, according to the positions in which they have been fixed either by their own choice, or for the convenience of the military authorities. The Don Cossacks were always more closely in union with the Empire than their brethern of the Dneiper. Nor were their various insurrections ever quite so serious as those of the Zaporogians. Their capital was Tcherkash, in the marshes of the Don, where the Czar is at present holding high festival. It was here that Ivan IV., exasperated at their conduct, offered them battle; but at the approach of the Russian forces the Cossacks dispersed. One band crossed the Ural and conquered Siberia for the Czar; a second expelled the Tartars from Uralsk; a third took refuge in the Caucasus, where their descendants are still known as Grebenski; while the remnant, who clung by their old home on the Don, won the favour of the Russians by expelling the Turks from the town of Azoff. The rebellions of Razine and Pugacheff gradually convinced the Cossacks of the hopelessness of resistance, and though these revolts led to a diminution of their privileges, they served to bring the wild adventurers under something like military discipline. The result is that, in return for various favours and civil exemptions, the Cossacks now form the frontier guards of the Empire from the Caucasus to China. Whenever a duty out of the ordinary military routine is required to be done, a Cossack is sure to be selected. They are the foragers, the spies, the scouts, the advance guards, the "Uhlans" in brief, of the Russian troops; and, so long as strict honesty and exact discipline are not demanded, they perform these tasks with admirable fidelity. "When the Cossack is awake the soldier may sleep" so runs the Russian proverb, and it is amply justified by facts. Matchless as horsemen, trained from their very childhood to the duties which they are proud to fulfil, the Cossacks are the best of irregular cavalry. In time of peace every male Cossack is obliged to serve as a soldier, within the district to which he belongs, and from his eighteenth to his twentieth year and then, after twelve months at home, to be despatched to any district of the Empire for another fifteen years. But in fact they are rarely called upon to serve for half that time. They are military colonists, and, as becomes soldiers who for ages have lived a life of greater freedom than the rest of the Czar's subjects, their bearing offers an agreeable contrast to the cringing servility which characterises the ordinary Moujik. In fact, the Cossacks are still to a large extent self-governing communities. Those of the Don are the most numerous, and therefore we hear most of them. But to the Urals are the richest, and the Kubans the most warlike. The latter are, indeed pure-blooded Circassians Moslems in religion, and only Russians in so far that they are soldiers of the Czar, The Cossack land is, for the most part, held in common—the customs about division at stated periods differing in different bodies. Their river fisheries also form an important source of wealth. It is extremely improbable that a people enjoying so many immunities and so high a share of prosperity will lend an ear to the agitator. For they have nothing to gain, and much to lose. On the other hand, even the most zealous of reformers might well hesitate to estrange troops so valiant, and so useful, by attempting any further interference with their ancient independence.

AN IRISH LADY AND HER TENANTS

At Ballyneety Presentment Sessions, Mrs. Gabbett, owner of a landed property at Ballybrood, applied for a sum of £200 compensation for the wrecking of her premises at Mount Mennett, on the occasion of an eviction for non-payment of rent. The tenant, a man named O'Grady, and a number of other men cut away the wooden staircase of the house and resisted the sheriff and his bailiffs until the police, who were under the command of the divisional magistrate, Captain Plunkett, threatened to fire, when O'Grady and his companions surrendered. A scene of violence lasted for a considerable time, the bailiffs and police being assaulted. The men inside threw out the viscera of dead animals and filthy water on the bailiffs and constables, who made determined but unavailing attempts to effect an entrance by means of a ladder placed against the upper portion of the premises, in which the tenant and his friends had ensconsed themselves. Ultimately the eviction was carried out, the tenant refusing to come to a settlement offered on the part of the owner unless a tenant previously evicted for non-payment of rent was also reinstated. Mrs. Gabbett gave evidence that in addition to the damage done to the house three iron gates had been smashed, 16 trees pulled down, and other property destroyed. She was boycotted and required police protection, and could not pass on the road without being hooted and obstructed. Her life had also been threatened on several occasions, and she was subjected to every possible annoyance and worry. After a lengthened hearing, the application was by a majority passed at £50

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

Daily Prices—Beef—	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.........	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.........	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.........	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each.........	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each.........	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each.........	0	4	6
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each.........	0	3	6
Heart, each.........	0	1	6
Kidneys, each.........	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each.........	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb.........	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each.........	0	3	0
Beef salt, English, per lb.........	0	3	6

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb......... Rs.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb. ...	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	9	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each.........	0	1	0	0	0	9
Suet, per lb.........	0	3	6	0	3	0

Pork (Fresh and Salt)—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pigs, (Roaster), each.........	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb.........	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon per lb.........	0	4	6
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English.........	0	12	0
Boiled lard per lb.........	0	12	0
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer.........	0	1	0
Lime, per seer.........	0	1	6
Mixed, per seer.........	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer.........	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer.........	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer.........	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.........	0	0	7
Do. pounded, per seer.........	0	1	6

Milk and Butter—	Rs.	a.	p.
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure......	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	6	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	5	0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer.........	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle....	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund.........	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	12	0
Do. do. per maund.........	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund.........	0	3	0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy...	3	8	0
Do do. do. per maund..	0	2	6
Kurmoll, per candy	4	12	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Lamb (Large)—			
Hind quarter 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do. do.	1	0	0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	0	13	0
Fore do. do.	0	10	0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0	7	0
Pork, fresh, per lb.........	0	4	0
Do. salt, country.........	0	4	8
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer.........	0	9	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.........	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer.........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.........	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer.........	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer......	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer.........	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer.........	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.........	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.........	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.........	0	10	0
Sago, per seer.........	0	1	6
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each.........	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each.........	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer.........	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer......	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.........	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.........	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.........	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.........	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund.........	4	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	2	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund.........	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	12	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund......	4	12	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	4	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra.........	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra.........	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	3	12	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra.........	4	0	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra ...	2	4	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2	12	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra.........	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra......	4	0	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra ...	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra...	5	12	0
Do. common, per phurra...	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra.........	3	12	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra.........	1	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra ...	1	6	0
Barley (new), per phurra.........	2	4	0
Do. (old), per phurra.........	1	12	0
Oats, per phurra	5	2	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra.........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linseed, per phurra.........	4	4	0
Maize, per phurra.........	2	0	0
Moong, per phurra.........	3	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2	4	0
Peas, per phurra.........	3	8	0
Toor, per phurra.........	2	8	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra......	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra......	2	8	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	0	0
Kong, per phurra	2	12	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes Australian per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0	0	9
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund, ...	2	8	0
Do. small per seer.........	0	1	0
Do. do. do. per maund...	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer......	0	0	9
maund	1	4	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund.........	0	12	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer.........	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer.........	0	0	8
Onions, per seer.........	0	0	3
Cabbages large each	0	8	0
Do. small each	0	4	0
Turnips large per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer.........	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each.........	0	1	6
Lettuces, each.........	0	1	0
Beet, large, each.........	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen.........	0	2	0
Tomatoes per seer	0	1	0
French Beans, per seer.........	0	1	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Brinjals Nagpur per seer.........	0	0	6
" Bombay, per dozen.........	0	7	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	12	0
Beans double per seer	0	2	0
Parsley per small bunch	0	1	0
Water cresses.........	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100.........	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund.........	3	0	0
Betelnut, per maund.........	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	3	0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts Janbhohar	5	8	0
Fruits—			
Pineapples, large, each.........	0	4	0
Do. small, each.........	0	2	0
Pomeloes, large, each.........	1	8	0
Do. small, each.........	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen.........	0	10	0
Do. small, per dozen.........	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen.........	2	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	1	4	0
Melons, water, large, each	1	0	0
Do. do. small, each	0	10	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen.........	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen.........	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen....	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen....	0	2	0
Limes, sweet per dozen	1	8	0
Do. sour per dozen	0	3	0
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen ...	1	4	0
Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen	2	0	0
Do. Payree per dozen	1	0	0
Do. common, do.	0	8	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen.........	0	6	0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0	1	6
Chekoos per dozen.........	0	12	0
Peaches per dozen.........	1	0	0
Moosoombees per doz	1	8	0
Fresh Fish—			
Bouie very large	12	0	0
Do. large	1	8	0
Jiptee large each.........	0	12	0
Do. small	0	8	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	3
Crabs	0	0	9
Lobsters each	0	2	0
Dry Fish—			
Surmaye, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	2	0
Palah, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Dongury fish, each	0	1	3

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ lower at 101⅝ and the 3½ per cent. Indian Loan was ⅛ down at 102⅞. French Rentes in Paris, after having remained steady at 109 since the beginning of the month, have given way ¼ to 108¾, Bar Silver in London has recovered ⅛d. per oz. to 43⅞d., but Rupee Paper remains unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady, Surats firm, the sales being 1,500 bales out of a total of 10,000. Spot prices are all unchanged, but Americans to arrive are 1-64d. higher for June-July, and 1-64d. lower for September to November delivery. In New York yesterday August deliveries were 8 points lower, but ready Cotton and October deliveries were unchanged.

Our local market has been dull and inactive to-day with nothing at all doing for export. Purchases of about 1,200 bales, however, are reported for the mills, consisting of 550 bales Bengals at Rs. 152 to Rs. 155½, 200, bales Kirklee at Rs. 213, 200 bales Akola at Rs. 202 and 250 bales Dhollera at Rs. 190. Quotations remain nominally unchanged, but it must be remembered that the quality available becomes lower daily.

WHEAT:—Reuter reports this staple declining in value at Home owing to fine weather, but the Home advices seem to have very little influence here, as although, we are decidedly dull, prices give way but slowly. All descriptions of Soft Wheats are nominally easier, but Hard, especially Hard Yellow, maintains its price and finds few sellers.

SEEDS are dull and unchanged, the state of the weather tending to check business as well as the comparatively high prices ruling.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday were:—

Cotton	5,910 bales.
Wheat	167,944 cwt.
Linseed	26,934 „
Rapeseed	23,482 „
Gingelly	4,638 „
Poppy Seed	5,569 „

FREIGHTS present no new feature, very little actual business having transpired. The ready rate is £1 5s. for Seeds and Wheat, £1 6s. 3d. for Cotton, and for July £1 2s. 6d. remains the quotation.

EXCHANGE:—The rise of ⅛d. per doz in Bar Silver in London has assisted a steadier tendency in the market which was already apparent yesterday, and for Bank Bills we raise our quotations 1-32d. Private paper is unaltered both ready and forward, but there has been very little offering to thoroughly test the market. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅞d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight	1·79	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 97⅝ for Fours, and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES as a general rule are quiet at former values. Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 427½. Mills are irregular. Colaba and Morarjee Goculdas are Rs. 5 higher, but Hindustans have declined Rs. 10, Imperial and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co's. shares have declined to Rs. 2,625 first issue, Rs. 655 second issue. Bombay Ice Co. are firm at Rs. 112.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	770
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	861
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	£52
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	112

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8	1,000	Rs. 190	1,675

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£161

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	350
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	570xd
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	595
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 25	650
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	157
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	S30	710
Hinganghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 8[illegible]	1,320
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	50	..14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhaligo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1050
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 760	750
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	136
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,520xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	505
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,175
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	175
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,370
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	425
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	,000	1,000	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	785
Oriental	5,72[illegible]	625	625	Rs. 25	517
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	Rs. 6¼	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	[illegible]	500	500	..	72
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	840
Ripon	641	1,000	,000	Rs. 50	785
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,[illegible]	1,000	000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,130
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		610
Southern India	1,900	50	500	Rs. 15	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	230
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	45
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	000	1,000	Rs. 0	620
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co			1,000	Rs. 40	785

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.	170 130
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	6 p.c	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	nil.	85
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New Issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co	500	500	500	11 p.c	175
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,2[illegible]	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2625
Do. (2nd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	655
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...		3½	10½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	11 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co Ld.	3,00[illegible]	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Joyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	10	...	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10¼
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	80	250	250		250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00[illegible]	200	175	Rs. 26	315
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,5[illegible]	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	20	5	Rs. 5	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	20	3 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld	1,000	40	100	Rs. 12	45
Port Canning Co	8,0[illegible]	00	1,000	Rs. 15	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,900	10	100	..	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,00[illegible]	25	25		7½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Rs. 100	1125xd
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,000	10	10	Rs. 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	,00	125	100	nil.	65
M. M. Mody & Co	000	00	200	11 p.c.	175

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Ardbeg, consigned to Messrs. Hodges and Co., sails to-day for Port Said, under Captain G. Greenfield.

THE s.s. Kt. of St. Patrick, 1498 tons, Captain R. H. Jones, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo on board.

THE s.s. Patiala, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co., Captain H. B. Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo only.

THE s.s. Bellena, 1,770 tons, Captain A. Blacklock, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, laden with a general cargo and with one passenger on board, Mr. M. Wadia.

THE s.s. Henry Balckow, arrived in Bombay yesterday under Capt. Thos. Hughes, laden with a general cargo and with 49 deck passengers from the Persian Gulf.

THE Austro Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Orion, 1833, Captain G. Mathiazzi, sailed last evening for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo and one cabin passenger, Mr. A. Tunssey and 11 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain J. Skinner, came to Bombay yesterday afternoon from Persian Gulf and Karachi with a general cargo including 13 chests of opium, and the following passengers. The Java experienced moderate weather from Bussorah (May 31) as far as Karachi but from Karachi down to Bombay she met with very rough weather, the seas being high, and the winds belonging from the S. W. being strong, almost amounting to gale. These only calmed when about a short distance from Bombay. She spoke no vessels during her voyage. The names of the passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Wormsley from Bussorah; Mr. G. Willjee from Muscut, Mrs. P. Jones and a 2nd class passenger from Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kirby Hall.	1759	Pearse	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Rochliff	..	J. L. Baxter	B	C. Eduljee.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Australia	2102	B. Ersoon	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Ardbeg	1467	Greenfield	E	Hodges & Co.
„ Akbar	1414	R. Collins	E F	Hajee Cassum Jusub.
„ Govino	1454	Bratherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Forbes.	1591	White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Giava	..	Venengo	H J	F. Bozzoni.
„ Kingdom	..	Roberts	K	Ralli Bros.
„ Panama	...	Humphries	K L	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Etna	...	Brearson	L M	Noonan P. Dewji
„ Wave	...	F. M. McCulloch	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kt. of St. Patrick	1498	R. H. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Cuba	..	Hoseason	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Preston	..	Brown	O Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ S. Queen	1375	Erwin	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Darien	...	A. Hurrell	Off-side	....

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
14	H. Balckow (s) Java (s)	Hughes Skinner	P. Gulf, May 29. P. Gulf & Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
14	Surat (s) Kt. of St. Patrick Puttiala (s)	Parfitt Jones Smith	London. Dunkirk. Coast & Calcutta.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday.

Steamer Ardbeg, for Port Said.
„ Bellena, for Liverpool.
„ Akbar, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
„ Orion, for China.

The following vessels have commenced to load since yesterday:—Ship Okenbury for False Point.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lord Charlemont (s), 60,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

Kirby Hall (s), 178 bales hemp, R Bhimji; 4,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

Bellena (s), 300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Darien (s), 48,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Etna (s), 2 cases country made furniture, E Wallace and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld; 10 bales carpets, Hasen and David; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, K Lukmidas; 9 bales skins, C Gangji and Co; 122 bales skins, Owen and Okell; 26 cases Indian pickles and condiments, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Forbes (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant (s), 40 cwts patch leaves, F Hurst.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Philadelphia (s), 189 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worsley Hall (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Giava (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TORRE DEL-ANUNZIATA.

Darwin (s), 7,868 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

Wave (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Darwin (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR TRIPANI.

Simoon (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Wave (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Giava (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Worsley Hall (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Ardbeg (s), 5,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s), 7 bales twist, E L Mulchand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Birdwood, Lt, Bl, 11th Bl Lancers, from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 13.

Armitage, Capt, Bl, R A, on leave, from Murree Hills.

JUNE 14.

Pringle, Capt, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

Manser, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Cregh, Lt, Mad, R M L I, on duty, to Secunderabad.

Maitland, Lt, Mad, 2nd M Infy, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

Armitage, Capt, Bl, R A, on leave, to Italy.

Longe, Capt, Bl, R E, on priv leave, to England.

Briggs, Major, Mad, 2nd Hampshire Regt, on leave, to England.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

. . . AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, by 6 a.m., on THURSDAY, 16th instant, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESH KHIND (Poona), until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 12th June, 1887.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BALCHER—April 21, at Anerley, London, S. E., England, P. F. Balcher, C. E., Contractor, aged 52 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1887.

A SMALL step in advance, made with faltering feet, has been achieved in regard to the new Municipal building, which has been for so many years very literally in the air. The Government having called the attention of the Corporation to the fact that the scamped and parsimonious design—imposed upon Mr. Chisholm's talent by the pecuniary exigencies which he had been forced to comply with—was unworthy of the new site which the Municipality have accepted near the Sailors' Home, a Committee was appointed to reconsider the situation. After a certain amount of cogitation, the Committee agreed to recommend "that the site opposite the Sailors' Home should be adhered to, and the Municipal Commissioner should be authorised to call for designs for a building providing for the present requirements of the Municipality, and meeting with the approval of Government to be erected at an immediate cost of five lakhs of rupees, the building to be one of such design and arrangement as to be capable of extension." This is a distinct advance in the direction required. The insertion of the word immediate, as qualifying the phrase, cost of five lakhs, implied the intention to go beyond the limit which had been fixed arbitrarily and by guess-work without any references to the requirements, architectural and other, of the chief building of the Municipality of Bombay. The suggestion as to the cost which the City should be asked to go to was at first limited to two and a half lakhs, a sum arrived at by haphazard. The increase to five lakhs was effected by a series of jerks consequent on the realization of the truth that for a very small sum of money only a very inadequate Municipal building could be erected. There was never any attempt to show why five lakhs should not be exceeded, but as it was a round sum it came to be regarded as the "ne plus ultra." The building would have been finished on the site where the foundation stone was laid some years since, had not certain ingenious members of the Corporation raised the cry that five lakhs should cover not only the cost of the building, but pay for the site and for superintendence. This absurd notion sufficed to prevent the Corporation from proceeding with the work, and one of the results of the delay has been that a new site being substituted for the old one entailed the necessity of a new design, on a more costly scale for a building which will be a good mile further way from the ratepayers than was intended. Delays are dangerous; and they sometimes involve various inconveniences, which may be expressed in money. The Committee took the sensible course of recommending that the new building should be constructed in a manner harmonising with the architectural pretensions of the new site, and that the famous five lakhs of rupees be regarded as sufficient for the immediate cost, leaving the ultimate outlay to future necessities, having especial regard to the possibility of an extension of the accommodation required by the growing needs of the City. It is creditable to the public spirit of the Corporation that the recommendation of the Committee has been approved. Two amendments intended either to restrict the total outlay to the insufficient five lakhs, or to throw the question over until the Sites Committee has submitted its report to the Government, were rejected by large majorities. At last it may be regarded as settled that the Municipal buildings will be erected within a reasonable period of time, and at an outlay which will be determined by the requirements and not by the silly superstition about an estimate originally arrived at without due calculation as to what could be had for the money.

It might be worth while even at the eleventh hour, to consider Mr. Arthur Crawford's suggestion that the Municipal Hall should be built on the site south of the Secretariat and the new Record and Central Press buildings. Placed in this position, the Municipal Hall could not be brought into architectural rivalry with the imposing mass of the Sailors' Home. It would stand a little apart at the apex of a triangle, where it would screen off the unprepossessing ends of other buildings, with which it need not fear comparison. General Goodfellow called attention to the fact that the Municipal Hall, if placed on the site now contemplated, would form an awkward angle with the Sailors' Home. The site which Mr. Crawford suggests would obviate this difficulty, and it would have the additional advantage of adaptability to the designs which were drawn up two or three years since for a similar site elsewhere. With the Municipal Hall near the Secretariat, the Oval could be planned out for buildings in accordance with a general scheme, which would not be marred by the necessity of having in their midst one of exceptional character and purpose, with which they could scarcely be forced to harmonise. What would be a still better site in every point of view, save the architectural one, would be that occupied by the present House of Correction, which Mr. Crawford proposes to disestablish. There is undoubtedly much truth in Dr. Blaney's statement that if the ratepayers were polled, ninety-nine out of a hundred would vote to have the Municipal Hall near the centre of the City, instead of a couple of miles away from the Native Town. It was on that very account that the Corporation some four years ago deliberately declined to seek on the Oval for a site, and negociated and obtained the site at Bori Bunder, on which the foundation stone was actually laid amidst great public rejoicings. No one has been able to say why that site so carefully selected after due deliberation, was abandoned in an instant on the first intimation that the Government would not be unwilling to exchange the site at Bori Bunder for one in another and more remote locality where a grandiose building will be essential. However, if it be ill waiting for a dead man's shoes, it might not be well to wait for the realisation of Mr. Crawford's desire in regard to the clearance of the House of Correction. We might have in that case to wait long before obtaining a central site for the Municipal Hall. The Bombay Corporation will be wise to build it any where, rather than have it oppressing the Municipal mind and conscience for untold years.

THE long distance rides which were a feature of the cold weather exercises of the army in India last season were of sufficient interest and importance to demand a permanent record, and this requirement has been met by Captain Dean Pitt, Officiating Assistant Quartermaster General at Mhow, in a reproduction in pamphlet form of the official reports of the rides in question. The whole story is at once brought to view in a tabulated record which presents at sight the number of officers and men and horses and transport animals in each ride; the dates and hour of starting and arrival; the number of miles covered; the marching hours and the halting hours; the nature of the ground traversed, the average pace, the breed of horses, the average riding weight, the casualties, and the nature of previous training to which the horses had been subjected. The most important experiment, in point of numbers engaged, was that which was undertaken by General Luck during the camp of exercise at Sibi. Here a complete cavalry brigade, consisting of the 5th Bombay Cavalry and the Belooch Horse, nearly eight hundred all told, was called out. General Luck appears to have aimed at giving as practical a character as possible to the enterprise. In his belief distance marches performed by a few specially trained and selected men are of no value as proofs of what the regiments they belong to can perform; hence the calling out of two entire regiments. The unfittest, as might have been expected, succumbed in the ordeal. An old horse over fourteen years old broke down after the first fifty miles, another fell out at eighty miles. Other of the old horses were exhausted later in the march, and two died. These casualties happened in the 5th Cavalry. The Belooch Regiment was more fortunate, for of the 326 who started only two were unable to complete the march. If there is a moral in the story, and if it is the moral which General Luck wishes to be drawn, it is that there is no harder mount than the Cabulee. He has a bad reputation for temper it is true, but he is hard. The Belooch Regiment were mounted mainly on horses of this class, small compact animals bred in Beloochistan, Peshin, and the country around Kandahar and Herat. They had a stone and a half more to carry in the march, and there were more old horses amongst them; and yet they came out of the ordeal conspicuously better than the other regiment, which is to a great extent mounted upon country-breds. Age, indeed, was not by any means invariably a concomitant of weakness during these experiments. In the detailed account of the condition of the horses of the Royal Artillery which took part in the long march from Kamptee to Jubbulpore and back, weakness and age certainly are not shown to have gone together, a sixteen years old horse being entered as in "fairly good" condition after a march of 315 miles, while horses of twelve, thirteen, and fifteen are included amongst the class in "very good condition." General Luck's inferences from the brigade ride in Sind will put the champions of the country-bred on the defensive once more. We referred a short time ago to the capital march from Kamptee to Jubbulpore and back by a party of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry and a division of Royal Artillery. Satisfactory though it was in every respect it was not so searching a test as the others, inasmuch as there had been special preparation for it, and there is good ground for Captain Dean Pitt's remark "that any preliminary training for these experimental marches is a mistake, and takes away much value from the experience gained." There is much in the reports, however, that must be of practical interest to every Cavalry officer—Colonel Hogg's general instructions, for instance, for the use of the three parties sent out from the Poona Horse—and not the least interesting feature in it is Captain Dean-Pitt's brief but suggestive introduction to the collection.

THREE Anglo-Indians are engaged on a project for furnishing the inhabitants of Hastings, St. Leonards and other south coast towns with light and leading in the shape of a paper to be called a "Daily Despatch." Sir Roper Lethbridge, formerly Press Commissioner in India, is to be one of the directors; Major Fenwick, formerly editor of the "Englishman," is another; Mr. James Durie, formerly on the staff of the "Bombay Gazette," is to be managing director and editor. We wish the venture all success. There is little or no local rivalry; an advantage, however, which is to a certain degree counterbalanced by the fact that the London papers reach those coast suburbs of the Metropolis at seven o'clock in the morning, in ample time to enliven the earliest of breakfast tables. But a fly or two in the ointment will not daunt men who have encountered far more formidable journalistic difficulties in India, where the Press is a rare exotic which demands a good deal of skilful gardening. Mr. Gladstone—if Sir Roper Lethbridge will excuse our mentioning that name in a paragraph which begins with his own—declared that there was one thing which even he regarded as impossible—to make a Bengal jungle grow on Salisbury plain. This was, of course, an allegory meant for the instruction of the "sycophantic anonymity" who suggested in the "Quarterly Review" the transplanting to Windsor a sapling of the Imperial tree planted by Lord Lytton at Delhi, the difficulty of which would certainly be very great. It is to be hoped that a similar difficulty will not be found in acclimatising on Sussex soil journalistic slips exported from Bengal and Bombay.

THE Resolution of the Government of Bombay upon the Municipal Administration of the Presidency for last year evinces no less interest on the part of the Government than previous resolutions in the reduction of octroi duties. The Government, never forgetting that these duties are in many cases a necessary evil, seem equally persuaded that a perfect ideal of municipal taxation will not be attained until they have been altogether done away with. Meantime they readily recognize every effort that is made to mitigate the weight of these duties or to improve their incidence. The municipalities of Viramgaum and Mehmedabad are commended as they deserve to be for having done away with indirect taxation altogether, while Kurrachee receives just compliments for having abolished cotton duties within the limits of its jurisdiction, thus sacrificing Municipal revenue of thirty-two thousand rupees a year, but largely increasing the through trade. Besides this, there is in many directions a marked disposition on the part of Municipalities to substitute direct for indirect taxation—a disposition, it need not be said, which the Municipality of Bombay did not show when, in deciding to reduce the consolidated rate, they forgot to take anything from the enhanced town duties. But we in Bombay, if we can lay no claim to share in the praise which the Government have meted out to Municipalities who have done thus well, escape the blame which they have cast upon some of those who have done ill. There is no reason to fear that our town duties do, in any appreciable degree, act as transit duties. Elsewhere, as is proved by calculation that cannot err, this is a possibly accidental but certainly vicious incident of the Municipal charges. It is an old evil, of which the Bombay Government have persistently complained, and the instructions which are once more given to the Commissioners of Divisions show that they are still alive to what is amiss in this respect, and determined that it shall be amended.

A RECENT TIGER ADVENTURE.

MAJOR LYONS, the hero of the recent adventure with a tiger, has given to an interviewer a lively account of the adventure. The gallant gentleman now occupies a room at the extreme end of the right wing of the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, where, attended by his wife, daughter and two orderlies of the 2nd Durham Regiment, he is progressing as favourably towards recovery as the nature of his injuries will permit. Rather strict regulations had been enacted relative to the Major's callers. Since his removal to Poona persons, actuated as much, perhaps, by feelings of curiosity as of sympathy, have trooped in to see him, and so common has the practice become that in the opinion of the doctors it has had an ill-effect upon their patient. An order has therefore been issued that none but personal friends may be allowed to enter his apartment, and the cards of callers have now to be submitted for inspection to Mrs. Lyons. Permission having been obtained, the writer waited twice upon the Major, the first time to find him sleeping soundly, the second, in as communicative a mood as the most inquisitive could wish for. The only pity was that the flesh was not so strong as the spirit. His will was certainly more powerful to dictate than his body to obey, and this, as might be expected, led to more than one mild remonstrance from his untiring nurse that he was talking too much.

"You are a newspaper man, are you"? asked the Major; "then perhaps you can tell me how such extraordinary accounts of my adventure found their way into the other papers." The writer confessed that he could not. "Well, I may tell you the accounts were all incorrect," said he And in response to a request to give to the public an accurate and authentic account he told the plain unvarnished tale of the occurrence which is subjoined.

"Previous to the 16th of May last, I had been out for five days and five nights in the jungle with Mr. Cuffe, of Bombay. We had to return to camp, as Mr. Cuffe's leave had expired, and he was to leave for Bombay next day. We reached home on the evening of the 15th, where we were greeted with the news that a patel with whom I was acquainted had been killed by a tiger, and another man had lost his arm through the same brute. I resolved to set out in search of the man-eater, and greatly regretted that Mr. Cuffe must take his departure, for he is a man after my own heart, who will not think of climbing a tree except at night. On the morning of the 16th I started out, Captain Fitzgerald, of the 2nd Durham, accompanying me, for the Loghur fort. When we arrived there, just as I expected, we were unable to get any beaters, and though we offered two rupees per day the people of the village still refused to turn out. We had thirteen men with us (coolies), so we sent them round to hunt the jungle. We took up our position, Captain Fitzgerald in a hole in the wall of the old fort, whilst I sat in my chair ready to receive him. In a short time the coolies returned reporting that they had seen the tiger, and that he was close at hand. They advised us to go round, which we did, keeping to the outside of the jungle until we were within easy reach of the spot where the tiger was supposed to be. I pointed this out to my companion, and remarking that it was a very hard pull for me to get through the jungle, my boots being almost worn away, for the soles had given way, I got him to make towards the animal whilst I went by a smoother way and came up with him. When I got up to the place, Fitzgerald was in the train with his light brigade. Then I proceeded some twenty yards further, and stood within eight yards to the right of the spot where the tiger was presumed to be. Fitzgerald was firing away through a sort of aperture or cave in that direction. I called out to him to spare his ammunition; we were mistaken as to the tiger's whereabouts. He ceased firing, and presently one of my men told me exactly where our sport lay. I hastened in the direction indicated, paused within a short distance, and had two shots at him out of a double-barrelled rifle. The next aim I took was with a single rifle. The first two shots struck him in the head, the third penetrated his shoulder or leg. Then Captain Fitzgerald with his followers came down and joined me. We could hear the tiger moaning dreadfully as though he were badly hurt. Then Fitzgerald asked what was to be done, and proposed having him smoked out. I replied 'all right,' and we set about it. But the brute would not turn out, so we tried a second fire, which had the desired effect. I was already in wait for him. As he came I gave him the contents of another gun in the head, and yet another about the shoulder. Fitzgerald let him have another shot, inflicting a severe wound. Thus with six shots altogether we concluded he was pretty near his end. Then Fitzgerald and his men went down into the cave, one man returning to me. I still sat in my chair believing that the six shots had made the tiger quite safe. I ordered this fellow, my shikari boy, to return to the Captain and tell him to finish him. No, he replied, 'Why should you let the Captain finish him; you do it.' I replied 'No, I am too tired.' Eventually I made up my mind to see the end, and went on in pursuit of Fitzgerald. I soon got in view of the tiger and knelt down. But imagine my surprise when I observed my comrade and his men getting up into a tree—enough men to beat the brute's brains out. Well, I fired at him twice with a double-barrelled rifle, and struck him both times. My shikari boy had a single rifle, and was going to take aim, when I stopped him and told him to run away. He took me at my word, and obeyed it literally. But I saw no necessity for him to incur any risk, and I was left alone. Turning round to secure my spear I found it had gone, though I had left it close beside me. Whilst so engaged the tiger came down upon me and knocked me over like a cork. Seizing me by the knee of the right leg he carried me off into the *karvi*. He had gone eight or ten yards when I thought he had gone quite far enough, so I gave him a blow on the head with the empty rifle. To my great delight he let go my leg, but taking my rifle in his mouth, he made off with it, and lay down some ten yards further on. Gathering myself together as quickly as possible, I got to the pathway, where, of course, any number of our men came up and wanted to drag me away. But I refused, and bandaged my wounds as best I could with bandages made from my underclothing, having first got some cold water which I had poured over my leg. After this they conveyed me outside the jungle, when a charpoy was obtained, and I was carried down to Karli station. Here I had to wait for something like four hours. Captain Fitzgerald did all he could for me. He telegraphed to Khandalla and Lanowli to secure the attendance of doctors. When the train stopped at Lanowli, the doctor was there, and as we stopped for forty minutes, he completely dressed my wounds and secured for me great relief. Then when I got to Karli station, Colonel Penny, Major Paton and several other officers with a doolie had me conveyed to the hospital at Khandalla, where I remained up to the 29th May. On that date I was removed to the Sassoon Hospital, where I have been most remarkably comfortable and well attended. Drs. Cook, Haydon, Fern and two others have visited me daily, and my wife, daughter, and the two men of the Durham Regiment have been untiring in their efforts to serve me."

"If you really mean to publish any of my story," added the Major, "please dispel all these absurd ideas about the Karli Caves. There has not been a tiger there for years and years. Such nonsense! The only thing you could get a shot at in that locality is a Brahmin priest, and there could be no sport in that."

Asked about his previous sporting adventures, the Major said he believed he had shot fourteen or fifteen tigers in his time, but this was the first in which his life had been imperilled. He came out to the country in 1849 he said, and had never once been home. Much of his time has been spent in shikaring, and as an example of his unconquerable love of sport, it may be mentioned that he had nine rifles in the hospital with him. The packing of these to be sent away for cleaning he insisted upon having carried out under his own eye, and more than once during his confinement has he expressed a wish to be "at it again." The Major never could see sport in lion shooting, though he had travelled Guzerat for the purpose. He had frequently found pleasure in knocking over a leopard; but his greatest delight is in pursuing the tiger.

The animal which mauled him so badly was recovered next morning by his son, and its skin has been "cured" by Messrs. Phillips & Co. Some months must elapse ere Major Lyons will again have an opportunity of indulging in his favourite pastime—a time he looks forward to as anxiously as though he were but a youth instead of, as he told our representative, fifty-six years three months and three days on the date of his accident.

THE CYCLONE.

LITTLE further news of the effects of the cylone has reached us since our publication yesterday of the various reports from the commanders of the several vessels just arrived. The absence of tidings of the P. and O. mail steamer Nizam leaves us pretty much in the same position as we then were. The Company's Superintendent here, however, does not regard the delay of the vessel as the result of anything serious. Either, it is supposed, she has taken a more southerly course than usual to avoid stress of weather, or it is to be accounted for by some temporary disablement. The outgoing mail steamer had instructions to keep a sharp look out for her, and in case of necessity to render her every possible assistance. Yesterday afternoon, we understand, the Company despatched a tug boat in search of the Nizam. It was not intended that the vessel should proceed far out to sea, being unable to stand cyclonic weather, but in the hope that she might fall in with the Nizam close to shore, and to render her any aid which might be required.

Up to the time of going to press the mail had not been signalled.

WRECK OF THE TEDDINGTON.

NEWS has been received in Bombay of the total wreck of the s.s. Teddington, which left Bombay on the 28th of last month, under Captain Free, with a cargo of wheat, bound for Gibraltar. The Teddington is stated to have foundered on the Avocet Rock, near Aden, 5 miles East by North ½ North. The crew were fortunately saved, and according to information contained in a telegram to the Port Officer, have been sent home from Perim.

Bad luck seemed to have dogged the Teddington for some time past. On her last voyage to Jeddah she there ran ashore, and now, after having undergone thorough repairs, and been loaded with 27,054 bags of wheat, she foundered on the hidden rock which proved so disastrous to the s.s. Avocet. The Teddington was a vessel of 1,310 nett and 2,017 gross register, and was owned by Messrs. W. Wilburn of London. Built of steel, at Newcastle, by Swan and Hunter, in 1880, her dimensions were 287 feet length, 36·1 feet beam and 23·9 feet debth of hold. She was fitted with engines of 235 horse-power. Her agents here are Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE GOVERNMENT AND BOMBAY OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the very able letter which appears in your columns this morning regarding "The Government and Bombay opinion," will you permit me to inform the writer "Citizen," and others who feel as he does, that a memorial, addressed to the Secretary of State for India, dealing with the matter and manner of the Government reply to the respectful memorial of the Bombay citizens, respecting the appointment of a Covenanted Civilian to the post of Chief Magistrate in Bombay, is now in course of preparation.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN FLEMING.

June 14.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You seem to think it is a hardship that a Government servant can earn no pension till he has put in 15 years' service, and that again after he has passed that period that he can earn no higher pension till he has done 25. You dwell upon the equity and reasonableness of a graduated scale of pensions which would allow a man to retire at 18 or 20 or 21 years, just when he felt he had done as much service as his constitution could stand. But pardon me for saying you do not understand the principle of the rule which you think so inequitable and absurd. By giving no higher pension till 25 years' work have been done, many men are tempted to "hang on," as it is called, for the higher rate, and in so doing a large proportion break down and die, and thus not only save the State from the expense of any pension whatever, but are precluded from the possibility of returning to England and telling people what a swindle service in India is. These are important advantages and should not be, or rather *are not, lost sight of!*—Yours, &c.,

June 13. COVENANTED MERCIES.

THE ROOT OF THE CORPORATION'S LATE MISTAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think neither the Corporation nor their Committee of nine in disposing of their late mistake have taken the trouble to trace it to its root and to prevent a repetition of it. I take it that their mistake "in not proportionally reducing the Town Duties on the reduction of the Consolidated Rate" was caused not wilfully, but because the facts and circumstances, which should have been borne in mind at the time, were lost sight of. The Corporation, being a Corporation, the real question is, were these facts and circumstances brought before it at the time, and if not, whose was the failure? I think the keeper of the official Municipal records, the Municipal Commissioner, is the real custodian of the memory of the Corporators, and is allowed the right to attend and address their meetings to keep them well and correctly informed. If the Commissioner reminded them of the objection to the resolution that was actually passed, he did his duty, and the sole blame of the mistake lies with the Corporation; if not, the former is mainly responsible for it. The case seems to me analogous to that of H. E. the Governor in Council and the Secretariat. I think this view of the matter ought to be practically enforced.—Yours, &c.,

June 14. RESPONSIBILITY.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH LAND BILL IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Irish Land Bill has passed through Committee in the House of Lords.

THE CRIMES BILL IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, the fourth and fifth clauses of the Crimes Bill have been adopted.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, JUNE 13.

The latest bulletins state that the Emperor William's health is gradually improving, and that he rose from his bed for a short time to-day.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have started for London.

THE JUBILEE PROCESSION.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The following order of procession to Westminster Abbey has been arranged for the Jubilee Day:—

The procession will be divided into three parts, comprising upwards of forty carriages.

The Indian Princes will head the first procession, after which will come the carriage of her Majesty the Queen, preceded and followed by a mounted escort, consisting of all the English Princes of the Blood and thirteen others closely related to the Royal Family, including the Marquis of Lorne.

THE QUEEN AND THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 14.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff has received the Queen's ratification to the Egyptian Convention, and has notified the Porte that he only awaits the Sultan's Iradi for the exchange of the British and Turkish ratifications to be made.

THE S.S. JUMNA ON FIRE.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Jumna, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., has arrived here on fire. The fire has lasted three days, and is still burning in the after hold. The cargo is damaged.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

The Honorable Robert Steele, of Messrs. R. Steele and Company, was to-day elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The Sub-Committee to-day heard evidence relating to the Meteorological Department. Mr. J. Elliot stated that appointments in this department were made partly by Imperial and partly by Local Governments. The department had done a great deal towards ascertaining the laws regulating atmospheric disturbances, so as to be able to give warning of approaching storms, the distribution of rainfall, and some of the causes affecting its variation. It had also been ascertained that Meteorological reporters were all non-domiciled Europeans, and he did not think a scientific education necessary for these posts, and that the present system of recruiting answered very well. Meteorological observers were of various nationalities, and their work occupied only a small portion of their time. They mostly held other appointments besides. This evidence was borne out by Mr. J. Dallas.

THE THREE TRAVELLERS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The three scientific travellers, Messieurs Bourvalot, Capus and Pepin have arrived at the town of Mustaj in Chitral in a state of destitution, having been robbed at the previous point on their journey. The Government of India having heard of their plight, has immediately taken measures to assist them in reaching the Indian frontier, where they are expected to arrive in about three weeks.

THE REBELLION IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

Mir Mahomed Khan, son of Wali Mahomed, who at the end of last month went to Kost, has apparently failed to stir up a rebellion against the Amir's authority. The Amir's troops at Jellalabad, with the assistance of the Khugiani and nomad levies, have had desultory fighting with the Shinwaris' and the Tokhi Ghilzais have been engaged in an undecisive action against the Alikozais at Jaldak, the latter losing 17 in killed and wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khedive, with the outward English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here morning.

LISBON, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here on the evening of the 11th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 14.

The s. s. Kashgar (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday.

HONGKONG, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva (extra) left here for Bombay at daylight to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' S. N. Co.'s s. s. Titania left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The mail steamer Chusan, from Aden, arrived.

The mail steamer Malwa, from Bombay, arrived.

BATTICALOA, JUNE 13.

H. M. S. Bacchante, from Colombo, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. „	71¼
3 per cent. Consols	101⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108⅞
Bar Silver	43¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, June 13.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·5

TUESDAY, June 14.

6 a.m. ... . 77·5
10 a.m. ... . 79·3
2 p.m. ... . 81·4
4 p.m. ... . 80·5

CAPTAIN DEAN PITT'S "Reports of Long Distance Rides," to which we refer elsewhere, can be had for a rupee from the Education Society's Press or from Messrs. Thacker and Co.

FROM to-day the night train-service over the Ghauts is suspended. As a proof of the wisdom of this course, it may be mentioned that during Saturday night's storm, shortly after the train from Poona had passed through over five tunnels, a landship occurred causing a block for several hours. A mass of three tons of rock fell on to the rails and was only with difficulty removed.

IN order to bring the Sind-Sagar Railway into direct communication with the main line of the North-Western system, it is contemplated to bridge the river at Mooltan. This would materially increase the strategic value of the frontier railways east of the Indus.

THERE is a notice in Saturday's *Gazette of India* of the award of the Order of Merit to Kot Duffadar Mazr Ali, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, for gallantry, in seizing the Malik of Bhagwana, who had treacherously attempted the life of Sir Frederick Roberts.

THE death is announced, at Cawnpore, of Mr. J. T. Crawford, a young Civilian who had just arrived in the country from England, and was on his way to join his appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpur.

THE European strangers, whose arrival in Chitral territory has been reported, prove to be Messieurs Bouvalot and Capus, of the French Geographical Society, and M. Pepin, an artist. They have pluckily made their way over the Pamir, and will now come on to India, their way being made smooth by our Government.

A SECOND gratuity has been sanctioned for the troops in the Burma Field Force. It will be granted to all officers and soldiers of the original Expeditionary Force, who remained after 30th April 1886, and to all others in the force from that date to 30th April of the present year. Six months' batta will be given to the men, the British soldier thus receiving Rs. 38, and the sepoy Rs. 19. The gratuity to officers will be according to what is known as the War Office scale, under which shares are allotted according to rank, the unit being Rs. 38. "Batta late than never" will be the verdict in Burma.

THE race for the Hardwicke Stakes, which took place on Saturday, has been one of the greatest events not only of the Ascot meeting but of the racing season. The result, a telegram to the *Pioneer* announces, was as follows:—Ormonde, 1; Minting, 2; and Bendigo, 3. It is pleasant to find the rumour that Ormonde had gone wrong so conclusively disproved of his winning over a two-and-a-half mile course from such horses as Minting and Bendigo.

NOTWITHSTANDING unpleasant climatic influences, arrangements are being made in various parts of the country to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee in a manner more appropriate to the cooler regions of northern latitudes than in the tropics. From Lucknow and [illegible] or accomplished; and even Lahore seems gradually making up its mind that the 20th of June, with the thermometer at whatever preposterous height the clerk of the weather may select, will be a nice cool day for a station dance.

AT the instance of the Chambers of Commerce of the three Presidencies, the agents of the various Railway Companies in India have been requested to give their views upon the existing law relating to railway receipts in India, which, it is alleged, is unsatisfactory, owing to the disadvantages, the public and the railway administrations are put to by these documents not being transferable and negotiable instruments carrying a title to property in the same way as bills of lading.

IT has often been complained in the Vernacular press that Europeans are advanced in the Post Office to the detriment of natives. It sometimes occurs, however, that a native will refuse promotion. A case in point was quoted by Mr. G. J. Hynes, First Assistant to the Director-General of the Post Office, in the course of his evidence before the Public Service Commission. He mentioned that Khan Bahadur Cursetji Pallonji, the Parsee Superintendent in Guzerat, had refused to officiate as Deputy Postmaster General of Sind, preferring to retain the inferior post held in his own native country.

MINOR offices in cathedrals are so thoroughly freehold that those who hold them cannot be removed for any reason whatever. The chief singing man at one of the cathedrals, says *Truth*, is eighty-four years of age, and, of course, utterly incapable of performing his duty, but he cannot be deprived of his office under the present statutes. If there is to be legislation on this subject, the Bill ought to provide for the abolition of all such absurd and inconvenient anomalies.

[illegible]spicion that, like the now famous THE su[illegible]bbery, the recent heavy theft of Tuticorin ro[illegible]ency notes in Moorshedabad Government cur[illegible] work of itinerant members appeared also to be th[illegible] Upper India, has (the of the Criminal Tribes or [illegible]urther strengthened Lahore paper says) been still [illegible] in which notes by another extensive case of the[illegible] were stolen to the aggregate value of Rs. 9,240 [illegible]nd influential banker of Begoo Serai, in the district from one Lalla Monohar Lall, a wealthy [illegible] Monghyr, in Bengal. Particulars of this case have not as yet been received, but occurring, as it apparently did, about the same time as the other two thefts referred to, there appears to be abundant reason to suppose that the robbery was committed by the same gang of criminals who at that time were operating in Southern India. Considering that beyond the comparatively few stolen notes accidentally discovered in the possession of Kanak Singh, Bowriah, no clue to the others has as yet been obtained, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made to trace them, it would appear that the gang before proceeding on their depredatory excursions realised the peculiar risks of detection the theft of notes involved, and took the precaution of making some such efficient and systematic arrangement for the secret disposal of their booty as to have so far completely baffled the police. It may, however, be of some interest to those who have sustained these heavy losses to know that Colonel Gujraj Singh's agent, Mr. Ramkishen of Calcutta, is, in concert with others sent up by the Nepaul Colonel, actively co-operating with the police of the Gurgaon district in their investigation into the Tuticorin case; and should the clue at present in the hands of the police be properly worked up, it should help to throw some light on Kanak Singh's confederates, and thus unravel what at present appears unquestionably a mystery.

UNDER the administration of Brigade-Surgeon R. E. Pearse, the working of the Medical Store Depot, Madras, has given very great satisfaction to Government, notwithstanding the continued strain on the resources of the establishment owing to demands, civil and military, from Burma. The large force maintained in that country, the opening of civil hospitals in various parts there, and the great augmentation of the police force, all tended to increase the demands on the depot. Added to all this, 30 new hospitals were opened in this Presidency, viz., 16 civil dispensaries, 8 military charges, 2 police hospitals, and 4 miscellaneous. On the other hand, 25 charges were abolished during the past year. In view to this extra work, a small temporary extra establishment of 2 clerks and 10 lascars was sanctioned in September last; but, with this exception, the work has all been done with the ordinary staff of the depot, and with considerable strain. The Storekeeper now suggests that some decided action should be adopted in the matter of supplies for Burma, either by placing the Rangoon Depot on a broader and more independent footing, or by adding considerably to the permanent staff of the Madras Depot; for it is pointed out that, as the military demands subside, civil demands to a far greater extent would arise. Up till now all the Burma demands have been met by a system of over-work which cannot continue indefinitely and without sacrificing efficiency. A branch depot has been opened at Mandalay as a temporary expedient, but this in no way has diminished the drain on the Madras Depot, as it is merely a depot for the local distribution of stores which are first received in the gross from Madras. In short, the annexation of Burma has added a vast territory, which at present is garrisoned by some 20,000 men,—a number not likely to be speedly reduced, as purely military reductions will be met by a corresponding police increase, whilst civil hospitals are being opened in all directions. In order to meet these large civil and military demands for medical stores, Dr. Pearse has asked Government either to make the Rangoon Depot more independent of the Madras Depot, or to strengthen the latter.

AT a recent sale in Paris, an early edition of the complete works of Moliere, with illustrations by Bouchier and Geffroy, fetched £244; and no less than £206 was paid for a Telemaque, dated 1790, in two volumes.

THE following conversation is reported to have recently taken place at home, on the occasion of the wife of a representative Australian being asked to her first grand dinner party. A Colonel offers his arm: "I am to have the pleasure of taking you down to dinner, Mrs. A." Representative Australian Lady: "Go 'long with you: my husband is here; take your own wife down!"

"THERE is balm in Gilead," remarks Mr. Labouchere, in making the following announcement in *Truth*:—At a meeting last week of the Birmingham Conservative Association, the chairman observed that "whatever they may have thought of Mr. Chamberlain in the past, they now regarded him as their member," and that "he was practically the Tory member for West Birmingham." In these remarks the Liberals heartily concur.

THE Court of Inquiry concerning the recent fatal boiler explosion on board the torpedo boat off Torquay was private, and the result has been sent to the Admiralty. The heroism of George Platt, engine-room artificer, has excited much admiration. He was in the stoke-hole at the time of the accident, and made his escape through the water-tight door into the engine-room, and thence on deck. Almost blinded, and frightfully burned and scalded, his first thought was for others. "Turn the fire extinguisher cock!" he gasped to the deck hands, who were assisting him up the ladder. The cock can be got at from the deck, and his motive was to save the boat. When the surgeon arrived he first turned his attention to Platt, who asked to be left until his companions were attended to. He died after ten hours of intense suffering stoutly borne.

THE French nation will not be greatly pleased at the determination of her Majesty's Government to take no official part in the French Exhibition of 1889, and still less with the reason assigned by Sir James Fergusson. It is that the Exhibition is intended to celebrate the centenary of an event in regard to which differences of opinion exist. This event is the razing to the ground of the Bastille. *Truth* doubts whether any difference of opinion does exist in France as to the destruction of the Bastille. It was a prison in which men were confined without trial, and without being informed of the accusation against them. The records show that the greater number of these victims were imprisoned, either because, during the reign of Louis XIV., they were Protestants, or because, during the reign of Louis XV., they uttered an inconsiderate word against [illegible] Monarch's mistresses. [illegible] XVI. visited Paris, and joined in the rejoicings at the Hotel de Ville over this act of national justice. "Those who regret it are confined, I should imagine, to her Majesty's present advisers. Of course, their real reason for inflicting this insult on a friendly Power is that they are of opinion that a country which has substituted a Republic for a Monarchy or an Empire ought to be boycotted by all right-thinking men. It is to be hoped that a Liberal Ministry will be in power before 1889, in which case this pernicious resolution will be reversed."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, has notified that in pursuance of the orders received from the Army Head Quarters, all deserters from the Army, and those who had been convicted of having wrongly obtained admission into the Militia, will be allowed a general pardon, provided that the dates of their crimes precedes that of the Royal Proclamation on her Majesty's Jubilee Day, on the 20th of June next.

IN certain recent cases, Courts-martial have disregarded the memorandum drawn up for their guidance by the Deputy Judge Advocate, and have, as a consequence, committed illegalites and irregularities. Presidents and Members of Courts-martial have therefore just been reminded by Colonel M. C. Farrington, Officiating Adjutant General, by order of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, that it is the duty of the Deputy Judge Advocate to advise them on points of law and procedure, and that, though they are not absolutely bound to take his advice (since they are themselves answerable for the legality of the proceedings) they should always do so unless for very special reasons to the contrary. Similarly, Prosecutors at Courts-martial, under the Army Act, and Superintending Officers at Courts-martial, under the Indian Articles of War, have sometimes neglected to elicit all the evidence specified by the Deputy Judge Advocate in his memorandum of instructions, with the natural result that proof has been unsatisfactory and insufficient. These officers are entirely without excuse, for they cannot possibly incur any responsibility by carrying out the Deputy Judge Advocate's instructions.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SI[illegible]LA, June 13.—The depression in the Bay yesterda[illegible] is now crossing the Ganjam Coast, the centre being [illegible] midway between Gopalpore and Vizagapatam. The d[illegible]sturbance is large and diffused, and winds are nowhere [illegible] violent. The cyclonic circulation, however, extends ove[illegible] the whole of India, except the extreme north and [illegible] south. The depression is advancing to the Central [illegible] Provinces, where the barometer is falling rather [illegible]apidly. Moderately strong monsoon winds are blowing [illegible] in the Bay, and extend now over the whole Ganget[illegible] Valley and have caused considerable reduction of t[illegible]emperature during the past twenty-fours in Behar, the N.-W. Provinces, Punjab and the Central Provi[illegible]ces. Heavy rain has fallen on the Bombay Coast in Ganjam and the Circars, at the Hill Stations and Upper India, and moderate general rain in the Central Provinces, Burma, Bengal, Assam and Orissa. Ratnagiri reports 5 inches; Rajamundry, 4 inches; Chakrata, Mussoorie, Mercara, Goa and Vizagapatam, 2 inches; Surat, Gopalpore and Pachmari, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	11	20	11	74	9	43	11	57
June 13, Monday......	0	05	0	00	0	07	0	15
„ 14, Tuesday ...	0	66	0	44	0	26	......	
Total...	11	91	12	18	9	76	11	72

MALABAR HILL.

	Inch.	Cents.
Previously registered	5	65
June 12, up to 12 noon	3	85
Total	9	50

EUROPEANS AND NATIVES IN THE POST OFFICE.

VERY interesting evidence as to the employment of Europeans and natives in the Post Office was given before the Public Service Commission the other day by Mr. G. J. Hynes, First Assistant to the Director-General of the Post Office. He effectually disposed of many of the assertions frequently made in the Vernacular press that Europeans are favoured in regard to pay and promotion at the expense of natives. He addressed himself principally to replying to the statements made at Calcutta by Babu Motilal Ghose, joint editor of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, an influential but not always reliable paper published in Bengal. Among other things the Babu called attention to the undue preponderance of the European element in the higher grades of the Department, which carry salaries of from Rs. 700 to Rs. 3,000. Of the two natives appointed to these grades one receives a salary of Rs. 700 and the other of Rs. 1,100. With regard to these assertions, Mr. Hynes explains that there are twenty chief officer appointments, which are filled as follows:—Covenanted Civilians (Englishmen), 5; Uncovenanted non-domiciled Europeans, 11; domiciled Europeans, 5; Eurasian, 1; Covenanted native Civilian, 1; Uncovenanted pure native, 1; and Military officer, 1. He adds:—

> Great difficulty is experienced in finding really qualified pure natives to fill the highest posts in the Department. For instance, when the office of Postmaster-General recently fell vacant in the North-Western Provinces strong efforts were made to secure a capable native to occupy the post. No fit native could be found either in the Postal Department or out of it, and as the selection was restricted to pure natives, a very junior Bengal Civilian had to be chosen before the needful qualifications were got. Again, great reluctance is sometimes exhibited by the better class of pure natives to serve at a distance from their homes. Rai Saligram, Bahadur, voluntarily relinquished the Deputy Postmaster-Generalship of Oudh for the subordinate post of Superintendent at Agra, where he was born. Khan Cursetji Pallonji, Bahadur, a Parsee Superintendent at Guzerat (Bombay), refused to officiate as Deputy Postmaster-General of Sind, preferring to retain the inferior post held in his own native country, and Rai Sunderlal, Bahadur, a high postal official in the North-Western Provinces, three times declined to act as Deputy Postmaster-General in three different circles. This officer has frequently and consistently expressed his readiness loyally to go where his services are required, and once officiated for a short time as Deputy Postmaster-General, Burma; but if a choice be given him, he prefers, he says, remaining in the North-Western Provinces, even in a less important office. Another excellent officer, Rai Luxmon Singh, Bahadur, gave up the grade of Rs. 250 at Allahabad for an appointment on Rs. 200 in his own country, Bombay. The difficulty of putting natives in high posts is necessarily enhanced by the practical impossibility of finding fit men to fill the highest positions, and by the unwillingness of some of the best officers we have to serve outside the Provinces to which they belong. The consistent policy of the present Director-General has been to find able natives by race and blood, and to put them into good positions for which they are fit.

Another grievance of which the Babu complained was that in the higher branch of the subordinate service Europeans are employed to the exclusion of natives. It is only in the Bombay circle that the native superintendents outnumber the Europeans, the proportion being eleven to five. In Bombay also there is an equal number of European and native postmasters on salaries of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Mr. Hynes gives the following abstract showing the distribution according to race of gazetted appointments, or appointments not being purely clerical carrying salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards. The twenty-five chief officer appointments referred to above are excluded from this abstract:—

	Non. Domiciled Eur.	Domiciled Eur.	Eurns.	Natives.	Total
Sea Post Office	5	2	—	—	7
Superintendents ...	22	55	7	36	120
Postmasters	2	35	47	125	209
Miscellaneous Offirs.	1	30	29	101	161
Total......	39	122	83	262	497

> [illegible] between Suez and Bombay. These officers should be capable of dealing freely with Europeans, and the Government has specially exempted this establishment from the operation of the rule which restricts appointments in the Post Office to statutory natives. Pure natives are not suited to the work required from Mail Officers in the Sea Post Office, and are not therefore employed in that branch of the Service. Turning now to Superintendents in the Railway Mail Service, it is found that practically a native Superintendent is rarely able to hold his own with the European employés in the Railway service, so that Europeans are nearly always necessarily chosen for supervising postal work on railway lines. Again, for service in times of emergency, such as war, and places like Burma and Biluchistan, the European Superintendent is generally more useful than the native Superintendent. Even for ordinary divisional work there is an almost universal consensus of opinion on the part of heads of circles in favour of European Superintendents. The Superintendent is the immediate subordinate of the head of a postal circle. There is therefore good reason for the preponderance of the European over the native element in the grade of Superintendent. For sedentary work natives are specially qualified, and we find that, under the heads of "Postmasters" and "Miscellaneous Officers," more natives than Europeans are employed.

The Babu also asserted that Mr. Riddell, the first Director-General, had tried European officers in the higher appointments, and having found them wanting, had to fall back on natives, with whose assistance he organised the Department. Mr. Monteath, his successor, altered that policy, and "filled the Post Office with his proteges."

Mr. Sheridan, Deputy Director-General, has got not only two sons, one as his Personal Assistant and the other as Superintendent, but also his son-in-law Mr. Doran as Superintendent. Mr. Douglas, Superintendent, is a son of the late Deputy Director-General. Mr. Wait, Superintendent, is a brother of the Assistant Director-General. Mr. Roussac, Superintendent, is a son, and Mr. Lord is a son-in-law, of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr. Roussac. Mr. Pilkington, Superintendent, is a relative of Mr. Monteath; and Mr. Webster and Mr. Pusey, Superintendents, are connections of the late Deputy Controller, Mr. Alpin. Mr. Owens, Superintendent, is a brother-in-law of the Controller, Mr. Dillon.

Mr. Hynes now points out that the Babu must be under a misapprehension in regard to Mr. Riddell having found Europeans wanting, and mentions that as a matter of fact Mr. Riddell employed European agency far more largely than native agency for the higher appointments. When Mr. Monteath relieved Mr. Riddell of the Director-Generalship in March 1867, there were 52 Superintendents and Inspectors, of whom 12 only were natives. Out of a total of sixty appointments at that time carrying a minimum salary of Rs. 250, 9 only were held by natives. The highest pay drawn by a native in March 1867 was Rs. 400: there were 12 appointments in that grade, of which 11 were occupied by Europeans and 1 only by a native. Thus, under Mr. Riddell, Europeans were used to a far greater extent than natives for the organisation of the Department. Regarding the allegations are influenced by ties of relationship, Mr. Hynes says:—

> Relationship to members of a Department is obviously no bar to service in that Department. In the case of natives good conduct has been rewarded to a far larger extent than in the case of Europeans. The salaries drawn by the individuals specified are given below, but of the 12 names mentioned 6 draw the lowest pay attached to the grade of Superintendent. It should be added that Mr. Doran has no [illegible]lation or connection in the Department, that Mr. We[illegible]ster is not related to the late Mr. Alpin, and that it was [illegible]ot until some years after he joined the Department tha[illegible] Mr. Lord made the acquaintance of Mr. Roussac. [illegible] Lord entered the Department in 1876, and married M[illegible] Roussac's daughter in 1881.

Name.		Present pay.	Date of entering the Department.
C. J. Hogg.........	Rs.	200	14th December 1882
H. C. Sheridan ...	„	250	10th November 1880
C. C. Sheridan ...	„	200	1st June 1882
W. E. Douglas ...	„	400	1st June 1874
N. G. Wait.........	„	200	23rd September 1880
H. C. Roussac ...	„	200	1st June 1882
E. A. Doran	„	200	2nd February 1880
S. LeM. Lord......	„	334	7th January 1876
J. W. Pilkington...	„	700	1st August 1868
J. A. Webster ...	„	200	25th February 1874
A. Pusey	„	400	13th April 1874
J. Owens	„	500	7th June 1868

The next point raised by the Babu was that Europeans had been advanced to a chief officer's post while the natives had been neglected—ending where they had begun. Mr. O'Brien had entered the service in 1878 on Rs. 200 as Superintendent and was now Assistant Director-General on Rs. 700. Mr. Sheridan had began as a clerk on Rs. 50, and was now Deputy Director-General on Rs. 2,000. Mr. W. E. Douglas had entered the service in June 1874 as Superintendent and was now in the second grade. Mr. Hynes, however, is unable to verify the statements put forward by the Babu, and he quotes chapter and verse to show that natives have not been neglected. As regarding the European officers, he says:—

> Mr. O'Brien is not Assistant Director-General, but is acting only in that capacity. He superseded numerous Europeans as well as numerous natives, and owes his promotion to merit alone. Fitness and not seniority is the qualification sought for in filling the posts of chief officers and other special appointments. Mr. O'Brien is much better educated than most officers in the Department, European or native. He threw up a post of Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 in 1878 in the Financial Department to join the Post Office on Rs. 200, and made himself so useful as Secretary to the Manual Committee in 1880 that the Director-General chose him as his Secretary in 1881. During the Mutiny Mr. Sheridan served for two years in the field in the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry and joined the Department as a Postmaster on Rs. 150 in 1860. He is an extremely capable officer and owes his promotion to merit alone. Mr. W. E. Douglas has never obtained a step except by seniority. Under the circle promotion system, one circle necessarily gets promotion quicker than another.

As regards some other officers, who, the Babu thought, had been promoted to the detriment of the natives, Mr. Hynes says:—

> Mr. Pilkington entered the Department not in the lowest grade, but on Rs. 250 at 28 years of age in 1868. Mr. Williams entered as a Superintendent in the lowest grade in 1862 and has now 25 years' service. Mr. Wait entered the Department not as a Superintendent, but in the Sea Post Office. Then he served as Postmaster at Aden, and was transferred to this office for Foreign post work. This work requires a knowledge of French, which is not possessed by natives of the Department. Mr. Hynes joined the Department on Rs. 300 at the age of 27 in 1868, after six years' experience in a Presidency Bank. Mr. Heysham is not a 2nd grade Superintendent, and has not therefore superseded any natives in the 3rd grade. He is Deputy Postmaster at Calcutta, which is a special post under the head of Miscellaneous Officers. He has given great satisfaction to two successive Postmasters-General of Bengal. Mr. Massa is Acting Secretary to the Director-General, where his knowledge of European languages is most useful. He compiled the Foreign Post Handbook, which contains all the rules in the Foreign branch of this department. No native could compile this book, as many of the documents it relates to are in French. Mr. Kelly entered the Department as Officiating Superintendent in the lowest grade in 1873. In 1875 he was promoted to the Rs. 300—400 grade as Superintendent of the Postmaster-General's Office. As he is the senior officer in that grade he is naturally acting in the 1st grade, where a vacancy exists. Mr. Goldman entered the Department in 1877. His knowledge of European languages led to his appointment at Aden as Postmaster, and to his selection as Attache to Mr. James at the Lisbon Congress, where Mr. Goldman rendered excellent service. He is now drawing Rs. 500 as Assistant Controller, while Baboo Wooma Churan, who entered the Department in 1878, a year after Mr. Goldman, is drawing Rs. 700 plus 200 in the same office. Mr. Cornwall owes his promotion to good service rendered in 1878-79 and 1879-80 with the Field Force in Biluchistan, and again in 1882 with the Egyptian Field Force.

The Babu spoke very highly of Babu Bishen Chunder Dutt, who had entered the service thirty years ago on Rs. 100, and was a "distinguished officer." This is what Mr. Hynes has to say about that gentleman:—

> Babu Bishen Chunder Dutt obtained his promotion to the 1st grade of Superintendents in spite of remonstrance from Mr. Macfarlane, Postmaster-General of Bengal, who represented that Mr. Barton Groves possessed superior claims to advancement. The Babu then acted as Deputy Postmaster-General, and Mr. James, Officiating Director-General, recorded in 1885 that "Bishen Chunder Dutt is not likely ever to be confirmed as a Deputy Postmaster-General," and that "Owens is a better man." Nevertheless Babu Bishen Chunder Dutt is again officiating as Deputy Postmaster-General, though the Postmaster-General of Bengal pointed out that Mr. Owens was the better officer of the two. As already stated, Sunder Lal three times refused to act as Deputy Postmaster-General. He is now officiating in Oudh, the only circle he cares to hold. A European was turned out to make room for him, and this is the [illegible]

Babu Moti Lal's next statement was that many of the European officers were ignorant of the vernacular languages, and therefore they could not inspect the post offices properly as most of the post offices in the interior were managed by persons who did not know English, and the accounts and records were kept in the vernacular. On this point Mr. Hynes says:—

> The large majority of European officers are domiciled Europeans and must know the vernacular. The accounts of the larger offices are kept not in the vernacular, but in English, and it is these alone which Superintendents, whether European or native, are required to inspect. Native Inspectors are employed to visit the small or branch offices.

The Babu, not content with criticising the manner in which appointments had been made, complained also that there had been no improvements in the Post Office during the past fifteen years that could be attributed to European agency. This was a statement that Mr. Hynes had no difficulty in dealing with:—

> During that interval of time the number of Imperial Post Offices has increased from 3,006 to 7,309, and the correspondence has grown from 93 millions to 243 millions. During that interval also the Indian Post Office has undertaken the following new classes of business:—Insurance, value payable parcels, money-orders, savings bank, privileged newspapers, telegraph receiving offices, combined offices, telegraphic money-order, and postal life insurance. Statistics can be given of the work done under these headings which is enormous. Several of these classes of business have not yet been introduced even in the United Kingdom. All these new classes of business have without exception been suggested, worked out in detail and introduced by Europeans, not natives. Pundit Saligram, a native, suggested the introduction of revenue money orders. For this he was promoted to the grade of Superintendent and put in special charge of the system, which he is now working in the North-Western Provinces. There have been four revisions of the Post Office Manual since 1873—a kind of work which demands great technical knowledge of the Department. Only one native was associated with this work at the nomination of the Postmaster-General. This native was a Bengali Superintendent who gave no real assistance, as his sole aim appeared to be to lighten the duties of supervising officers, to which class he belonged, at the expense of Postmasters.

THE STORY OF A JUDGE'S LEAVE.

THE *Pioneer* writes as follows in reference to the leave granted to Mr. Justice Straight of the Allahabad High Court:—

> So simple a matter as the grant of two months' leave to a High Court Judge and the appointment, or non-appointment, of an officiating substitute have been made within the last month the subject of confusion and contradictions which seem to be singularly discreditable to Government. Many many months ago, at the commencement of the year, Mr. Justice Straight applied for two months' privilege leave. The Lieutenant-Governor, knowing how well Mr. Straight has always worked and that his health was much taxed, though his case a good one and granted it accordingly. In his place was appointed Mr. C. H. Hill, of the Allahabad Bar, and everyone was happy, although some skirmishing went between Mr. Straight and the authorities on the minor point of a few days' subsidiary leave. In the meantime the illustrious Accountant-General of the Provinces steps in, and, by a gloss all his own applied to a rule never before so interpreted, is for fining Mr. Straight half-a-month's pay for this so-called privilege. On the top of this at the eleventh hour, or rather at a quarter twelve, the Government of India steps in and lays an embargo on Mr. Hill's appointment, on the ground (which they had six weeks to discover) that there cannot be an officiating appointment where a Judge is merely taking privilege leave. Sir Alfred Lyall, therefore, cancelled his appointment, and the result was that within a few hours of the departure of Mr. Straight's train his leave was stopped. The difficulty at the last moment was got over by a guarantee from the Court that the duties of the absentee will be performed by his colleagues in addition to the heavy tale of their own work: but this does not make the clumsy, hugger-mugger methods of the Government any better, nor does it compensate Mr. Hill, the greatest sufferer, who has been kept in India for the last two months at great inconvenience to himself and for nothing. The object of the Government in all this would appear to be that a Court which it keeps below its strength, and which is perhaps more overtaxed than any in India, should end the judicial year as deeply as possible in arrears. Truly liberal statesmanlike and decorous proceeding: for which, however, justice demands of us to say that Sir Alfred Lyall is not responsible.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

STEPHEN HOWARD, who has charged the *Advocate of India* newspaper with defamation, appeared again before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday, and made a long statement in support of his application for the issue of summonses against the proprietors, the editor and the printer of that paper.

Mr. Howard supported his application by a long statement, the first part of which was devoted to his misunderstandings with the Madras Government and to the injustice which, he alleged, he had suffered at their hands. He complained that he had been made the subject of no fewer than four false charges and of numerous libels within a brief space of time, and said that he had good cause for asking that his reputation should be rescued from the load of ignominy and false accusation that had been heaped upon it. His Worship would observe that in his information he had laid some stress upon the personality of the accused. He had done so advisedly, because it was desirable the public should know who these people really were who collectively passed as the *Advocate of India*. In the prospectus they issued they gave out that their paper would be a European Advocate, for the purpose of investing themselves with a factitious importance and respectability, and their journal with an influence it would not exercise or possess if the truth were known. But he had yet to learn that a Mahomedan, who discarded his turban, robe, and slippers to masquerade in boots, breeches and billy-cock hat, under the Christian and surname of Michael Anderson, thereby acquired the right to style himself a European. Nor was it possible by the easy process of conferring upon himself the high-sounding appellation of Frank Gerald Bailey for an Indo-Portuguese to convert himself from Pedro Gomez into a *pucca* Englishman. These men had, in short, been obtaining money in the shape of subscriptions under pretence of a state of facts that did not exist. That was a view of the case he would commend to their subscribers and to those with whom they had contracts. He was directly interested in proving who these accused really were, in order that the exact amount of weight that should attach to their libels might be apparent. Now, with regard to the first accused, Mahomed Ali, *alias* Anderson, he knew him only as one of a set who, as he reported in writing to Major Babington, the Superintendent of Police, Poona, were engaged in concocting false charges against him. As to the second accused, he must say, "*Noscitur a sociis.*" We form our conception of a man from those with whom he is in the habit of consorting, and when he found Dr. Blaney associated in the proprietorship of a paper which thus professes to be a European *Advocate of India*, and choosing for a colleague in that enterprise a Mahomedan ashamed of his name and nationality, who had been engaged in concocting false charges against him, and, for his scribe, a pseudo-European, Gomez, who had published four libels against him (Mr. Howard) in an aggravated form,—when he found that he had sanctioned and persisted in the publication of those libels, notwithstanding the correspondence which preceded this prosecution, which must have brought the actual state of the case to his personal knowledge—then it was difficult to divest himself of the notion that the estimate which Dr. Blaney, in his recent speech in the Corporation said that Sir Frank Souter had formed of him, was not wholly without foundation. With reference to the third accused, Gomez, *alias* Bailey, he first saw him in Calcutta, twelve years ago, when he (the applicant) was proprietor and editor of the *Oriental Figaro*, a review of social, political, and literary topics, to which many officers, civil and military, at that time contributed. In the belief that he was, as he represented, Mr. Frank Gerald Bailey, a journalist who contributed to other papers, he was permitted to contribute to the *Figaro*. Some time afterwards he was informed by his sub-editor that Bailey was in reality Gomez, and that he had palmed upon him a number of contributions as original which he had copied from other publications, and that Bailey had largely drawn upon a work which he then for the first time was informed was a source of inspiration favoured by plagiarists of his class, namely, Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." This of course led to Mr. Bailey-Gomez being forbidden to enter the office, and hence his grudge against him (the applicant). With reference to the fourth accused, John Hunter, he was formerly employed under applicant as printer of a newspaper of which, [illegible] wrong and dangerous it would be for him to become responsible for the publication of libels he must have known were false and malicious, his conduct was less excusable than it would have been, if, as the mere servant of the other accused, he had, in obedience to orders, printed and published libels of the nature of which he was ignorant. After some observations directed mainly against the conduct of Mr. Bailey. The complainant concluded by saying that for the protection of his own interests, and for the public good, he was justified in stripping these people of the plumes they have assumed, and exhibiting them to the community in their true light.

The Magistrate then addressed the following questions to the complainant:—

I suppose the information filed by you was prepared by yourself?—It was, and the contents of it are true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

You say the defamation took place on the 21st, 24th, and 30th September 1886. Now if you considered yourself to be defamed, why did you not prosecute the defamers before?—I did file a criminal information against them before Colonel LaTouche on the 30th August 1886, but that prosecution was burked by the accused Mahomed Ali concocting false charges against me. Colonel LaTouche referred me to Bombay.

When did he pass his order?—The order was passed by him about the 1st September 1886, and it was communicated to me about a fortnight ago. I know about the order on the 1st September.

When you knew it on the 1st September, why did you allow the information to sleep till now?—That was in consequence of false charges against me. I was under confinement, awaiting my trial, from about the middle of September to the end of November.

Why did you not file the information when you came out at the end of November?—I was broken down in mind and body, and I was told by my medical adviser not to take any steps at all that would serve to excite my brain for some months to come. In fact my reason was trembling in the balance with all the sufferings I had to go through; moreover, I had not at the time the means of conducting protracted prosecutions.

This paragraph of August 21, headed "A European Arrested on a Charge of Cheating," which you allege to be defamatory, purports to be an extract from the *Poona Observer*. Did you charge the *Poona Observer* in respect of that paragraph?—Yes, I filed an information against that paper in Col. LaTouche's Court. But the Magistrate told me he could not entertain my information, as the managers of that paper were not resident within his jurisdiction. He then referred me to another Magistrate, whereupon I went to Mr. Snow, and laid an information before him. Mr. Snow said that as the libels had been published in Bombay, it would be better for me to prosecute Rustomji Dadabhoy in Bombay in the same way as Captain Hogg had done under similar circumstances. That advice was given about the 1st September, but I did not immediately act upon it for the reasons I have already given. I have not yet filed an information against the *Poona Observer* in respect of this paragraph, but I intend to do so. I may state that I have had the information prepared for some time, and it will be filed as soon as the present prosecution is concluded, if not earlier.

Was this paragraph, which you allege to be defamatory, a substantially true report of what had taken place?—I say it is not a substantially true report of the proceedings in Col. LaTouche's Court relating to the issue of the warrant against me. I have seen the original information in that case, and have received a certified copy of it, and I state that the circumstances herein mentioned did not take place in the Magistrate's Court. They may have, however, happened in my absence.

That affects the charge a great deal. Are you in a position to swear that the facts which you allege to be defamatory were not publicly stated in Court in your absence?—No, I cannot swear; but they were not stated in the original information, and it is impossible for this Court to believe that they were.

You stated in your information that the report taken from the *Poona Observer* was mutilated by Pedro Gomes, *alias* Bailey. What is the mutilation?—He has cut out the prefix "Mr." before my name, in order to make people believe that I was a common loafer.

But how do you know that that was done by him?—The sub-editor of that paper, Mr. Guest, informed me that when the copy of the *Poona Observer* reached him as sub-editor, he brought this paragraph to the notice of Bailey or Gomes, the editor, and that he had cut out the "Mr." saying that he had a grudge against me. He had also omitted the last paragraph relating to my admission to bail. I say that that was done with a view to strengthen the impression created by cutting out the prefix "Mr.," because a loafer would not be able to give bail. I had expressly cautioned one of the accused, Mahomed Ali, both verbally and in writing, not to republish the libels which Rustomjee Dadabhoy was publishing against me.

Have not the *Advocate of India* a right to reproduce the information contained in this report?—Yes, they had, if they wished to risk a prosecution, after having been repeatedly warned. I complained in writing to the proprietor of that newspaper that I considered the *Poona Observer* report of the 23rd August to be defamatory. He thereupon promised to insert the *Deccan Herald* report, which had been certified to be a correct one. But instead of doing that, he came down, and after consulting with Gomes, he combined with other people in concocting false charges against me. With reference to the report contained in the *Advocate of India* for the 30th September 1886, headed "A Journalist in trouble," I have stated by mistake in my information that it was an extract from the *Deccan Herald*. I now see that it does not purport to be so. There is a similar report in the *Deccan Herald*, headed "Mr. Howard's case." To the best of my belief the report in the *Advocate of India* is a correct reproduction of the report in the *Deccan Herald*, with the exception of malicious alteration in the heading. I have not complained up to the present time to the *Advocate of India* about this report, because it was useless to do so after they had neglected all the previous warnings given to them.

If you did not complain to them, how on earth are they to know that it was defamatory?—I say it is on the face of it defamatory.

You may consider it to be so. But how are they to know it?—Even if the report be not defamatory in itself, they have made it so, by substituting another heading for the harmless one which originally stood.

You say you were referred to Bombay by a Magistrate, because somebody else was also referred here. Now I ask what is your object in prosecuting the *Poona Observer* in Bombay and not in Poona?—In the first place, I am now a resident in Bombay. In the second place, I cannot put my foot in Poona without having false charges brought against me, and myself being illegally arrested.

Is it one of your objects to give them as much trouble as possible? The natural place for preferring the charge against them was Poona, where the libel was originally published?—I am a resident of Bombay, and it is dangerous for me to set foot in Poona. I think I am strictly within my legal rights to lay my information here.

Do I understand you to suppose that you were not confident yourself of getting justice there?—No, I was fully confident of that. But there are chances of the case being more properly reported in Bombay, and thus the true facts of the case being shown to the country than there are in Poona.

Have you any witnesses?—I have witnesses to prove malice on the part of Mahomed Ali, and the editor, Pedro Gomes.

Do you also charge Dr. Blaney with defaming you?—I do.

The Magistrate then asked for a copy of the information and the order passed in Col. LaTouche's Court, and said he would give his decision on Thursday as to whether the complainant's application should be granted or not.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE ON CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA.

It is natural, says the *Indu Prakash*, that an ardent and sincere Christian, like Sir Arthur Phayre, should feel vexed at the dwindling prospects of Christianity in India, and that, not disappointed by the past and the present, he should, with the praiseworthy passion of his race for the exercise of the virtue of perseverance, counsel those who support and patronise Christian missions in India, not to flinch from their efforts. We are not hopeful about the propagation of Christianity in India, and think that the future religion of this country is destined to be the pure monotheistic faith of our ancient forefathers, who have left us a heritage, rich in its wisdom, devotion and sanctity, in the religious literature of the country. At the same time we must say that Christian missionaries did in the past as they are doing at present much for the country, and it would be the height of ingratitude to ignore their services. Sir Arthur Phayre complains that Native papers and the Natives write and speak a great deal against Christian missionaries and Christianity. We do not deny that Christian missionaries like others have their maligners and traducers, but the educated natives who, and the respectable native papers which, unjustly revile the missionaries are, we believe, exceptionally few. At the same time the missionaries ought to remember that when they speak and preach against the Hindu religion they expose their own religion to the attacks of the Hindu, and naturally it becomes then a matter of "give and take" as it would [illegible] are so tolerant of other religions as the Hindus, who, as stated by a Brahman to a Christian missionary, whom Sidney Smith quotes in one of his essays, believe that all religions are alike, and the way to heaven is open to all, heaven being "like a palace which has many doors, at which people may enter."

THE SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

We are glad to see that a movement is on foot to protest against the resolution of Government declaring that those who pass the Matriculation and Previous Examinations will have no claim on the subordinate Public Service. Those only who pass the U. S. F. Examination in certain of the voluntary subjects will be held eligible. We fail to understand how one who passes the Previous Examination can be held to be disqualified for Government service and why preference should be given to one who passes the U. S. F. Examination. Supposing that the U. S. F. Examination standard is equal in quantity and quality to the Matriculation standard, one year's residence at a college must be supposed to make a candidate superior to one who has not that advantage. The advantages of college instruction are many, and we are sure the Government recognises them. Of course one who has passed the P. E. may not know Drawing, but it is not a subject essential to the making of a good clerk. We sympathise with the desire of his Excellency the Governor to spread a knowledge of Drawing, Biology, and Agriculture among the people. But we would suggest that these subjects should be introduced in the curricula of our schools and colleges; let them not be forced upon persons to whom Government service is the only resource of maintenance. Why should not others who pass with Mathematics and Science as their voluntary subjects have a chance of entering the Government service? It is our experience that the people have begun to take an interest in the study of Science, and if a grant be given on the results of the examination in these subjects, managers of schools would be ready to introduce them in their schools. But Government have hit upon a plan of bringing this about without incurring any expenditure. The restriction as to Matriculation and P. E. candidates ought to be removed.—*Mahratta.*

MADRAS.

Irrigation Works.—We hear that, on a subsequent representation, a further grant of Rs. 5,0,000 is to be made to Provincial Funds on account of Irrigation works in the current year's budget of the Madras Presidency, and that the major part of this sum will be utilised by the Tank Maintenance Scheme Branch of the P. W. D., whose operations are to be extended, modified and systematized.—*Times.*

The Public Service.—As by the recent reductions made in the various branches of the State, upon the recommendations of the Finance Committee, many Government servants have been thrown out of employ, and some compelled to be retired on compensation pension, a list of the names of those men has been circulated to the various departments in Madras, in view to their being found work when vacancies occur, in preference to new comers being entertained.

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MEDICAL EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras has submitted the following remarks, for the information of Government, on a note received from the Government of India containing two recommendations regarding medical education. The first is that inquiries be made whether it is not desirable that greater facilities for the study of medicine be provided in mofussil colleges in Madras; and the other that instruction in all medical schools be made more practical than at present. The Surgeon-General says:—

"As regards the first suggestion, there are now three medical schools in the mofussil in Madras, viz., at Nellore, Tanjore, and Madura, and at present there does not appear to be any necessity for increasing this number, as these institutions, together with the Auxiliary Medical School at Royapuram, can turn out as many hospital assistants as can be provided for according to the present rate of demand. It has further to be remarked that the tuition and clinical training in mofussil stations can rarely equal the educational advantages which can be provided at the Presidency town, as the teachers up-country are fewer and not usually of such a high class, while the hospitals are small, and the facilities for clinical training comparatively inferior. In short, mofussil medical education is necessarily of a lower order than that available at the presidency, and the propriety of greatly extending it is accordingly questionable. In no case are pupils educated in mofussil schools beyond the requirements for the grade of hospital assistants, and all subordinates above that rank are now recruited in this presidency from young men who have got a medical education at the Presidency Medical College at their own expense. With reference to the suggestion that the instruction in all medical schools be made more practical, I think the minute under reference confounds two distinct matters, inasmuch as practical medical knowledge is not acquired in the class rooms but in the wards of the clinical hospitals, of which there are several in Madras, and in which the training is as practical as it could possibly be. At the same time I agree with Dr. Keess in the remarks contained in his letter embodied in the order of Government under reply, that it would be desirable to illustrate the lectures on Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene by practical demonstrations to a larger extent than is done at present. I also fully recognize the paramount importance of Practical Hygiene; but I do not consider that it will be necessary, as he recommends, to get a specialist from England to teach the subject. The men who teach Hygiene at Netley are officers of the sister service; and there seems no reason why suitable teachers should not be found in the Madras Medical Department. In fact, I am prepared to nominate a fully qualified man for conducting a pratical course when necessary. Dr. Keess' recommendation that a properly equipped laboratory for teaching Hygiene be provided as soon as possible, has my approval.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A Riding Accident.—Mr. Fester, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Gurdaspore, met with a nasty accident when riding in his district a few days ago. The horse he was riding threw him, and he fell on his head, and for some hours was insensible, the fall having caused slight concussion of the brain. He is, however, in a fair way to recovery, and, by the doctor's advice, will go on three months' leave.

A Den of Thieves.—A theft was committed about a couple of nights back on the Railway line at Muridki; a European traveller, in an intermediate compartment, having been robbed of his coat containing a watch and some other articles. There is no doubt as to the station where the theft was commited. From enquiry it now turns out that Muridki is a den of thieves, and that nothing is safe at the station. The Station-master of Shandara complained of having had his clothes and shoes stolen at this station, from a railway carriage. The present Assistant Station-master of Muridki had everything cleared out of his house not long ago; and a daring theft was committed from a goodswagon, of the property of a European school master, now at Sialkote. Also some merchandise, was [illegible] notwithstanding that railway parlance. Some special measures are [illegible] for the detection of thefts committed so boldly, and with such evident impunity, on the railway premises. Perhaps it would not be out of place to suggest that the Railway Police employed at this station be changed frequently.

Kashmir Coins.—A correspondent writes to the Lahore paper:—Your correspondent, the author of "A Trip to Kashmir," in a recent issue asks, "By the bye, can any one explain the reason for the inscription J. H. S., surmounted by a rough cross, found on certainly 25 per cent, of all the old misshapen pieces of metal which do duty for coins in Kashmir?" I was told, some years ago, by the Rev. Principal of the Presbyterian College at Lahore, that, in the time of Maharaja Gulab Singh, the son of a native Christian ran away to Kashmir. Being a man of some education he obtained service under the Maharajah, who asked him "what talisman was most powerful amongst Christians?" He told him "the three letters J. H. S." I have been since informed, however, by a relative of Sir Henry Lawrence that it was the great Pro-Consol himself who told Gulab Singh about the letters. The fact would seem to be that the letters were put on the coins as a talisman. Before this time all kinds had been tried, the Indian Swaska, the Maltese cross, Solomon's Seal, &c. It seems they failed, for they were used before the treaty which consigned Kashmir to the tender and considerate rule of Gulab Singh and his successor. Many have thought the letters show that "coming events cast their shadows before," and the letters simply show that the Maharaja firmly believes that ultimately Kashmir will be Christianized. I myself believe that; but not because the letters J. H. S. were and are on the coins of the country.

BURMA.

Breach of Promise.—There will shortly come before the Court, at Rangoon, a suit for breach of promise of marriage, that will bear a strong resemblance to the recent Bangalore breach of promise case. According to a correspondent at Rangoon, a 'Burman retired official is said shortly likely to figure as defendant in a suit for damages for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff is a widow and much younger than the swain. He is said to have thought a second marrige would have enabled him to economise his household expenses. But his grown up sons and daughters objected to the match, and the old gentleman gave way.

An Ordination of Deacons.—We understand that Bishop Strachan intends to hold an ordination for Deacons in the Pro-Cathedral next Sunday, Trinity Sunday, June 5, at the 11 o'clock service. The candidates are Mr. Sutton from Reading, a qualified medical man, who has been in Rangoon for some months learning Burmese, whilst Mrs. Sutton has been superintending St. Mary's School, S.P.G., during the absence on leave of Miss Cotton. After this ordination Dr. Sutton will proceed to establish a medical mission in Upper Burma, and will be stationed at Shoay Boo. Mr. J. H. Nodder is also a medical missionary from St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, (the Bishop's *Alma Mater*). He has been for some time at work in the Andamans; and also in Poozoondoung as the colleague of the Revd. T. Richard, Mr. G. H. Colbeck (No. 3) from S. Augustine's, who is working with the Revd. James A. Colbeck (No. 1) in Mandalay, and Mr. H. M. Stockings, also from St. Augustine's, who is assisting the Rev. Mr. Salmon in Toungho, in the S. P. G. Karen Mission are also expected. The examination will be conducted by the Rev. D. G. Latham Browne, the Bishop's Chaplain for the occasion.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE LOWER STANDARD.

The following appears as a General Order of the 6th instant:—

The Commander-in-Chief regrets to notice the lax manner in which examinations in Hindustani by the lower standard are conducted. Several of the proceedings on the examinations held on the 4th April 1887, which reached the Adjutant-General's Office showed such a disregard of the rules and regulations laid down for these examinations that the Commander-in-Chief had no option but to reject them; and when it is stated that no less than thirty-two candidates were thrown out, the delay and inconvenience caused to so many officers and others by the inattention of examining officers to the rules laid down for their guidance cannot be considered in any other than a serious light.

Examinations in Hindustani by the lower standard, should be held strictly in accordance with the rules laid down in paras. 2652 to 2656 of Army Regulations India, Volume II, and the Commander-in-Chief trusts that in future examining officers will make themselves thoroughly acquainted with these rules before proceeding to conduct an examination.

Notwithstanding the ruling contained in para. 2652 referred to above, regarding the colloquial test, several candidates at the examinations held on 4th April 1887, were not required to ask or reply to 30 questions or answers, while at some stations the questions were set once, clearly indicating that the test was not a *bona fide* conversation between the candidates and the natives who were employed to conduct this part of the examinations.

Attention is here invited to Adjutant-General's Circular No. 1145-D., dated 10th May 1886, para. 1 of which is reproduced below. Para. 2 of this Circular is now obsolete as regards civilians not in the service of Government, as such persons are not now permitted to appear for examination in the native languages before military officers or military Committees.

Special attention is invited to the following points:—

(1) The conversation should be conducted with an educated native, and it should be noted on each set of proceedings (immediately below the remarks on the colloquial test) with what class of native the conversation was held.

(2) The conversation should consist of not less than 30 questions which should relate to matters of regimental or professional duty.

(3) The same questions given, or replied to, by several candidates do not constitute a *bona fide* conversation.

(4) In the case of civilians who are Government servant it should be noted on each set of proceedings that the necessary authority for their examination had been obtained. In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief would again impress upon all concerned the necessity for the strictest observance of the orders on the subject, as examinations which do not help in accordance with Regulations will not be accepted.

A CELEBRATED JAPANESE TEMPLE.

Captain V. Brinkley, R.A., who accompanied Sir George Bowen on a tour in Japan, contributes an interesting article to the *Fortnightly Review* descriptive of his travels. He gives the following account of a visit to the celebrated Nishi Hongwanji, the prince of the Kyoto temples:—

We proceed now to visit the prince of the Kyoto temples, Nishi Hongwanji. Nothing can be grander than its *Hondo*, or principal hall of worship, covering an area of 954 square yards. Looking between the majestic gilt pillars which support the coffered ceiling, one discerns, in the dim light, a gorgeous shrine, flanked on either side by immense alcoves, rich with masterpieces of glyptic and pictorial art. The whole place has an air of vastness and dignity which ought to strike worshippers with awe. Yet somehow the worshippers do not appear to be much impressed. Here, for example, we see an old woman with a pretty lass of seventeen or eighteen who patter up the stone steps to the principal entrance, and stand for a moment framed in the gateway, contributing a little heart of brilliant but dainty colouring to the masses of gloriously carved chrysanthemums that seem to have grown about the pillars and lintel in some age when wood bore blossoms. The old lady's face is sufficiently solemn, but it is the solemnity of wrinkles only; nothing of its gravity is reflected in the happy interest of the girl's look. They stop in the courtyard to gaze at the wonderful *Itcho* tree, whose delicate leaves enjoy the miraculous reputation of protecting the great temple against fire by converting themselves into water-spouts at any moment of peril. The wrinkles multiply a little in the old lady's face, as she passes from under the shadow of this marvel, and the girl's lips, parted by an exclamation of timid incredulity, are demurely pursed again as she throws into the portly cash-box of the temple a little offering of copper coins, neatly twisted into a strand of paper. Then you see that for a time they both become very reverential, as they pass, sandal-less, up the spacious aisle, and that, arrived before the altar, the girl prays, clapping her hands softly, and and otherwise observing the conventionalities of worship carefully enough, while the old lady plunges suddenly into a supplication so fervent that every one of her wrinkles seems to take a part in it, and you feel relieved at its brevity for the sake of her decrepitude. But after this scanty ceremonial there is apparently, no more thought of deity or demon. The two devote themselves to sightseeing busily but unobtrusively, and are evidently thankful that chance has added a party of foreign tourists to the lions of the day. "Well," moralises one of the tourists, "there seems to be more plentiful, and what there is looks [illegible] is not The remark is in some respects just. Buddhism is not an exacting religion. It expects its votaries to support the church and to govern their lives by the great law of cause and effect. But it imposes on them no elaborate ceremonies, nor asks them to practise the pretence of long prayers. The believer in Buddhism does not expound his desires before the alter. He only repeats a reverential formula of invocation, and leaves the rest to Powers which he may not venture to instruct. It should be remembered that a Buddhist temple, like a Roman Catholic cathedral, and like the eye and ear of God, is always open. There are special services, attended, now largely now sparsely, but, at ordinary times, the devotee who leaves his business to visit the shrine, no less than the passing pilgrim, comes to look as much as to pray. A religion surrounded by accessories that appeal to the senses must not expect the homage of mind alone. Even a Protestant Church would soon cease to attract worshippers only were its door open to every passing foot, its walls graced by masterpieces of ancient art, and its niches rich with grand decorations. It has been said with truth that almost everything distinctive of the Roman Catholic forms of Christianity is also to be found in Buddhism; such as images, pictures, lights, altars, incense, vestments, masses, rosaries, monks, nuns, acolytes, wayside shrines, monasteries, nunneries, celibacy, fasts, vigils, retreats, pilgrimages, mendicant friars, shaven heads, orders of clergy, clerical habits, purgatory, intercession by saints and priests, indulgences, abbots, abbesses, neophytes, relics, relic worship with many other resemblances in rites and ceremonies. The images of Kwan—or the Goddess of Mercy, in Buddhist temples, so vividly recall the image of the Virgin Mary in Roman Catholic churches, that this alone has often been regarded as almost amounting to a proof of affinity.

Behind the Nishi Hongwanji temple are the State apartments and the residence of the Abbot. The great Shinshin sect, to which the Hongwanji belongs, has for centuries received its chief prelates from the imperial family. Since the Restoration of 1869, and its accompanying attempt to set up the Shinto form of worship in preference to Buddhism, the affinity of these high Buddhist dignitaries to the Throne has not been quite so close, but the principle remains unimpaired. For persons of such high consideration, both by birth and position, there would naturally be provided a dwelling of whatever magnificence the resources of the temple could afford. These resources in the case of the Hongwanji, were virtually unlimited. It has to be remembered, too, that the representatives of noble families whose mortuary tablets were deposited at these temples, made it a habit to come there for purposes of worship at certain fixed seasons, and that, being accompanied on these occasions by an immense retinue, and surrounded by all the insignia of their rank, their fitting reception became a matter of considerable importance. The principal State apartment at the Nishi Hongwanji is worthy to receive any potentate, whatever the measure of his magnificence. There is perceptible, indeed, the same fault which disfigures almost all Japanese rooms, insufficient height; and Western visitors would be disposed to cavil at the pillars of unvarnished wood which support the roof, and which, though knotless and finely grained, consort ill with the lavish wealth of finished decoration on the walls and ceiling. But with these exceptions, the room is at once majestic and beautiful. Every available space, whether on wall or ceiling, carries a picture from the brush of the celebrated Motonobu, founder of the Kano School, whose name receives in Japan veneration scarcely inferior to that accorded by Europeans to his contemporary Raphael. Few, we imagine, who have enjoyed the privilege of examining these masterpieces, will deny to Japanese painters in past centuries a conspicuous place in the pages of art history. So vigorously executed are the Chinese sages in the alcove, that they appear to be stepping solemnly out into the aureate atmosphere which pervades the apartment, reflected from its broad expanses of gilded panels and niches.

Beyond lies a long suite of noble apartments, adorned with the best efforts of the painters of the middle ages. A student of Japanese pictorial art might pass many an hour profitably and pleasantly among these rare specimens, the history of each one of which is carefully preserved in the temple records. The governor was here received by Mr. Akamatsu, a Buddhist priest, who, during a residence of many years at Cambridge, acquired a complete mastery of the English language, as well as an extensive knowledge of Western sciences. Under his guidance the party visited the beautiful garden of the temple, at one side of which stands a celebrated summer-house, the Pavilion of the Flying Clouds. There may be seen a bath, from which the visitor learns that steam baths, were among the the luxuries of the ancient Japanese, as of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Mr. Akamatsu took pleasure in showing Sir George Bowen over a large, substantial building in European style, which has been recently added to the Hongwanji for educational purposes. Here are numerous large class rooms, in which a good modern education is given by competent masters. In fact, schools have always been attached to the Japanese temples and monasteries, as was also the rule with the cathedrals and convents of medieval Europe.

LITERATURE AND POLITICS.

Mr. Alfred Austin writes as follows in the *Spectator*:—Macaulay has left it on record that, in his opinion, the man is mad, who endowed with faculties for achieving distinction alike in literature and politics, selects the latter as the chief sphere for his energy; and surely he was right. At the same time, are not instances of this dual capacity exceedingly rare? It is seldom, I imagine, that the double but indivisible equipment of intellect and temperament that qualifies a man to become eminent in letters would permit him to be practically successful in politics, as politics are understood in England in these days, and still less often, I should say, that the talents and disposition which make a man a first-rate politician would enable him to become more than a second or third-rate man of letters.

In all probability, however, few men form this discriminating estimate of their own powers, the infirmity of self-love leading people who have succeeded in one walk of life to fancy they would have been equally successful in any other. Why, then, do so many persons nowadays embrace a political career who probably entertain little doubt, and of whom it is thought by their admirers, they might have won distinction in the domain of letters?

Are we not to look for the answer to this question in two passions, no doubt not peculiar to this age, but unusually active and dominant in it,—the thirst for excitement, and the craving for personal notoriety? To be, like Tostig, "ever in the mouths of men," seems to be regarded not only as a worthy object of ambition, but as the highest of all pursuits; and to live perpetually in a whirl of tumult and emotion appears to be considered the condition most conducive to happiness. It is an odd conception either of distinction or of felicity; but few, if any, will deny that it prevails. The House of Commons offers a man notoriety and excitement. The library and the garden offer him neither. Surely, however, he is wise who, whether he be really, or only in his own conceit and the partial estimate of his friends, equal to great achievements whether as the companion of Sir William Harcourt (and even still greater persons), or as the companion of the Muses, elects the society of the latter.

There are two reasons, it seems to me, why such a choice is wise and to be commended. In the first place—for let us be tender with the touching foibles of human nature, which pursue a man, like his shadow even to the deepest and most modest retirement—the man of letters, whether he do or do not win the smile of criticism, can always command, in Shelley's fine phrase,—

> ". . . . . that content, surpassing wealth,
> The sage in meditation found,
> And walked with inward glory crowned;"

the "inward glory," for instance, which Wordsworth wore for years before any laurel was offered him by the outer world,—the "inward glory" with which, I dare say, many other men have crowned themselves whose indomitable belief in the greatness of their own powers was only a self-flattering delusion. But surely even such imaginary glory as this is better than the cheers and jeers commingled the mixture of admiration and contempt, that compose the notoriety of a successful politician.

The other reason why it is wise for a man, deemed by himself or others adapted equally for a literary or a political life, to select the former, is that in the cultivation of letters a man may hope to be able to do some little good, and can make certain of doing no harm; wereas no politicians, who "look before and after," can feel absolutely confident they are not sowing the seeds of public woe and national mischief. Will any really dispassionate person affirm that it is absolutely certain that, for example, the adoption of Free-trade, or the passing of our several Electoral Reform Bills, will in the long run prove to have been to the advantage of the Realm? I entirely concur in all the *Spectator* has so ably and so disinterestedly written concerning the policy of the Irish Separatists and their English allies. But every one who uses language carefully is aware that you and the rest of us are in this matter acting only on the *probability* not on the *certainty*, of our views being right and sound. The future may possibly show us to have been as much mistaken as the present, in so many instances, shows the politicians of the past to have been, who were just as conscientious and to say the least just as able as ourselves.

But, Sir, the exquisite sonnet, the larklike lyric, the majestic drama, the stately and well-ordered history, these cannot but be right, not now only, but for all time. The Secretary of Cromwell may or may not have served his country well and wisely. But the argument, Paradise Lost is indubitably, and beyond the *dulce decus* of every one born of the human race, an extent to which no Mæcenas could ever aspire.

Forgive me if I seem to ask for too much of your space, better occupied by others; but there is yet one thing more to say. Though I cannot doubt that literature is both a nobler and a happier vocation than politics, I have always thought and I venture to urge, that the man of letters is wanting alike in wisdom and in a sense of duty who averts his attention wholly from public affairs. It is not necessary to be in the House of Commons in order to make speeches, or to be in the thick of the political fray to participate in some degree in the business of the nation. Without sacrificing in the faintest degree the allegiance they owe to their own special calling, writers of the most fastidious taste and of the most unquestioned powers may from time to time employ their pens to rebuke an erring statesman, or raise their voices to remind a Senate bewildered by party passion that the welfare of the Commonwealth is the only justification of public action.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH ON INFIDELITY.

The annual missionary breakfast of the Religious Tract Society was held on Tuesday morning, at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., presided, and there was a large number of the leading members of all denominations present. The chairman said that the society was one of the oldest and most honoured societies in the country. It had been in existence for nearly a century. Its operations were on a gigantic scale. Even as a trade society it was a very flourishing concern, its turn over reaching the enormous sum of £200,000 during the past year. When they thought of the vast amount of wholesome literature it had diffused all over the world, he thought they had reason to thank God for its existence. In almost every part of the civilised and uncivilised world the society had poured out a stream of healthy literature to counterbalance the other stream of corruption which was now spreading in such abundance over the world. There were, however, many causes for anxiety, for while Christianity was growing in circumference there were some cause to fear that it was decaying at the centre. While they were achieving triumph in barbarous lands they found a strong tendency on the part of certain sections of those who called themselves the cultured classes to forsake it at home. Indeed, he thought the feature of our age was a widespread increase of unbelief. That was the evil with which they had to contend at home. But it was not in England alone that infidelity was spreading. He had recently returned from India, and it was a melancholy fact to find that there co-existed with the higher education in India an utter decay of all religious faith. So far, he looked with favour on that department of the society which undertook to provide missionaries with the leterature which was required to meet such a condition of mind. Addresses were subsequently delivered by several missionaries.

THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.

The sale by auction of the French Crown diamonds commenced on May 12, in the Salle des Etats, at the Pavillion de Flore, where the jewels have been exhibited during the last fortnight. Two hundred and fifty French and foreign diamond merchants and jewellers and a number of private gentlemen were present. The first ten lots were disposed of. Lot 1, consisting of two round hairpins, set with 324 diamonds, weighing 150 carats, was knocked down to M. Alfred Doutretout for 1,630*l.* Lot 2, consisting of two large shoulder-knots of 341 diamonds, weighing 290 carats, was divided into two lots; each was sold for 1,572*l.*, one to M. Dorne, the other to M. Goldsmith. Lot 3, a shoulder-knot of the Marie Antoinette style, with its *culots*, consisting together of 281 diamonds, weighing 144 carats, was bought by M. Bouninge for 1,004*l.* Lot 4, three roses de haie, consisting of 522 diamonds, weighing 129 carats, and 33 roses, was purchased by M. M. Rouvenat and Desprez for 1,764*l.* Lot 5, a knot, with two tassels, consisting of 2,438 diamonds, weighing 136 carats, and 196 roses, was knocked down to MM. Schlesinger Brothers for 1,688*l.* Lot 6, a kitten, set with a large diamond, was bought by M. Doutretout for 644*l.* Lot 7, a crescent with 99 diamonds, weighing 40 carats, became the property of MM. Schlesinger Brothers for 856*l.* Lot 8, an ornament for the hair, consisting of 177 diamonds, weighing 65 carats, and 100 roses, was bought by M. Doutretout for 680*l.* Lot 9, 7 stars, consisting of 215 diamonds, weighing 49 carats, and 25 roses, was divided and sold separately to MM. Leon Prevette Aucoc, Levy Irmaos, and Rouvenat and Desprez, for sums amounting to a total of 1,312*l.* Lot 10, a necklace composed of four *rivieres* of diamonds, consisting in all of 222 diamonds, weighing 363 carats, was knocked down to Mr. Tiffany, of New York, for 7,320*l.* It is affirmed that M. Doutretout is the agent of the Orleans Princes. The prices which were paid for these lots were above their estimated value. The sale has been continued throughout the week.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE POLICY OF EXASPERATION.

In the course of his speech at the Eighty Club, on ay 18, Sir George Trevelyan said:—

The objections to the present policy of the Government are so strong that not one but all of those objections must be answered before any Liberal can approve of it. The first objection to the bill that is now before the House of Commons is that it is not merely a strengthening of the law that is brought in as part of a scheme for regulating the relations between Great Britain and Ireland, but that it is a Coercion Bill pure and simple, like any other, except that it contains certain provisions peculiar to itself. And let me remind the Liberal Unionists that are amongst us that if the Government have in contemplation any such scheme for Ireland as was promised in every speech which Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, or myself made in the House of Commons, then they have not only kept their scheme very closely to themselves, but when that scheme comes it is quite impossible that it can be a message of peace to Ireland, for the manner in which this Crimes Bill has been introduced is, if possible, worse than the matter of it (hear, hear.) If any experience can prove anything it is that in defending an alteration in the criminal law the Government ought to confine itself to proving that crimes exist, and that those crimes could not be punished without that alteration. But the speeches that have been spoken from the Treasury Bench and from the Conservative benches in general have not been of that nature. They have been speeches made deliberately for the purpose of proving that a large part of the Irish people and as large a part as possible of the Irish representatives are guilty of or are steeped in crime. Almost every speech, every letter, I have read, instead of being a quiet, reluctant, and therefore convincing argument in favour of a change in the law, has been rather of the nature of a political manifesto put out for the purpose of blackening the character of the Irish members, and through them of striking at the majority of the Liberal party (hear, hear). I will take one single instance and that in the highest quarter. Lord Salisbury stated last month before an assembly of the Primrose League that Mr. Parnell had been publicly accused of conniving at murder. Mark the words—

"You may go back," he said, "to the beginning of British Government, you may go back from decade to decade, and from leader to leader, but you will never find a man who has accepted a position in reference to an ally tainted with a strong presumption of conniving assassination, which has been occupied, which has been accepted by Mr. Gladstone at the present time." Now, gentlemen, these are terrible matters to introduce into politics (cheers); and I will deal with plain facts quite plainly. What is Mr. Gladstone's action at the present moment? He is opposing a Crimes Bill as unnecessary (hear, hear). On the 22nd February, 1883, Mr. Forster, in the House of Commons, using exactly the epithet used by Lord Salisbury, charged Mr. Parnell with *conniving at murder*. Public attention, as a score of men present in this room will recollect, was called to that epithet by the expulsion of an Irish member. That epithet was known through the length and breadth of England. The next day I stated in the House of Commons—I am glad to remember that I regretted the channel into which the debate had turned—I said it was about as deplorable a course as could have been taken in the interests of Ireland. I am glad I spoke those words, so that it is on record that when I was Irish Secretary I took quite a different view of the proprieties and duties of my situation than that which is now taken by the Ministers (cheers). But, all the same, Mr. Forster's speech was made, and Lord Salisbury cannot deny that a charge in the mouth of Mr. Forst is serious as a charge in the columns of the *Times* (cheers), and yet with that knowledge before him Lord Salisbury took office—he took office by the vote of the Irish members (prolonged cheers), and he refused to renew the Crimes Bill (cheers)—that is to say with exactly the same charge, in exactly the same words as is now before Mr. Gladstone, he accepted exactly the same position as Mr. Gladstone, for what casuistry can prove that there is any moral difference between opposing the Crimes Bill and refusing to introduce it because it is unnecessary (cheers). But that is not all. We have to deal not only with the charge of opposing the Crimes Bill, but also with the charge of being engaged in a political alliance at a most important political crisis. Two or three days before the polls were taken in 1885 the Parnellite leaders put out a manifesto—it was not signed by Mr. Parnell. On the day in which it appeared, [illegible] he publicly accepted that manifesto as his own. In that manifesto and in Mr. Parnell's speech the warmest sympathy was evinced for the people who had suffered capitally or by penal servitude under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the determination to obtain a separate Parliament for Ireland was clearly expressed; and on these two grounds, and on these two only, every Irishman was asked to vote Tory (laughter and cheers). The speech and the manifesto appeared I presume in the *Observer* of Sunday, but certainly in all the morning papers on Monday. On the Monday evening Lord Salisbury made his manifesto, his "Buckle on your armour speech of "before you go to the poll; and in that speech, with Mr. Parnell's written and spoken words before him, he announced that he expected a great electioneering success—a success which he knew must depend in great part on the fact that every vote which Mr. Parnell could influence was going to be cast for the Conservatives on the two grounds that the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was an iniquity, and that Home Rule should be granted (cheers), and while he touched in that speech on every topic else under heaven and on earth, he never said one word about either the manifesto or the speech (hear, hear). Now a politician—if there is such a thing as political morality—a politician who without making any reservation or remonstrance, receives support from politicians who have openly stated their reasons for giving that support, accepts it on their terms (cheers), and the reason why I say this is not to taunt Lord Salisbury, but for the immediate purpose of showing that the furious indignation which the Conservative leaders have got up against the Irish members has been largely put on for the occasion (loud cheers). But though these furious denounciations of the Irish members have been made for the occasion they will not end with the occasion (cheers). The most deplorable feature in the present deplorable business is that the Ministry of Great Britain have deliberately adopted towards the people of Ireland an attitude of exasperation (cheers), and that line has been taken in every speech which their supporters make in the House of Commons. But it will be said "You yourself have spoken very strongly about the indifference shown by many Irish members as to the character of their associates and about the unsatisfactory nature of their speeches, and their Parliamentary action with regard to the suppression of crime." Gentlemen, there is no man who insisted more strongly or more exclusively than I did upon that aspect of the question. During the great Irish debates of last session I endeavoured to show, and in my own opinion I showed quite irrefutably that passions had been so roused in Ireland during the furious excitement of the last 6 or 7 years that the appointment of judges and the protection of life and property ought, in my opinion, to rest in the care of the central government (hear, hear). But it is impossible—it is quite impossible—to draw from my argument or from my language the conclusion that I favoured an Orange reign of terror in Ulster or that with the frightful and shameful history of the Government of Ireland by the party of ascendency before me I approved, or ever should approve, the entrusting the liberty, the health, as far as criminal punishment can effect it, the honour of three-fourths of the Irish representatives to a Government which is administrated by the defenders and panegyrists of the Orange partisans who came like a marching army from thirty miles, forty miles, and even a hundred miles off, armed with revolvers carried for purposes best known to themselves to the scene of a meeting, a perfectly legal meeting with which her Majesty's representative had not thought it necessary to interfere. The Attorney-General may talk about "loyal yeomen," but Ireland in the past, and not in the very remote past, has suffered quite enough from the tender mercies of such "loyal yeomen" as these.

The effect of this speech was remarkable.

The *Central News* says—Considerable sensation was caused in the Lobby at the House of Commons, by reports which reached the house of Sir George Trevelyan's speech at the Eighty Club. Members gathered in groups to discuss the speech.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·839
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·832
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	8·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·1
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	333
Fall of Rain	0·15
Total fall during month	11·61
year	11·72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	0·30

* From midnight to midnight.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.
1478 Etna (s), Brorsen.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1760 Bellona (s), Blacklock.
1164 Edwin Reed, Fulton.
1533 Esther Roy, Robson.
1739 Kirby Hall (s), Pearse.
2025 Lord Charlemont (s), Bocquet.
2031 St. Regulus (s), Henry.
FOR ANTWERP.
1384 City of Philadelphia, Winn.
1454 Govino (s), Brotherton.
1786 Manitoba (s), Housagoe.
1802 St. Oswald (s), Davey.
FOR HAVRE.
2284 Kt. Errant (s), McGill.
FOR HULL.
1113 Draco (s), Douglas.
FOR DUNKIRK.
1591 Clan Forbes (s), Whyte.
1578 Federation (s), Pinkham.
1499 Knight of St. Patrick (s), Jones.
1401 Preston (s), Brown.
FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.
1423 Congo (s), Green.
1372 Cuba (s), Hoseason.
1780 Darien (s), Hurrell.
1135 Panama (s), Humphries.
FOR GENOA, &c.
1845 Glava (s).
FOR GENOA AND TORRE DEL ANNUNZIATA.
1350 Simoom (s), Pole.
FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.
2240 Worsley Hall (s), Verril.
FOR MARSEILLES.
2102 Australia (s), Briscoe—P. and O.—Mails, June 21.
FOR ANNUNZIATA AND NAPLES.
1680 Darwin (s), Williams.
FOR TORRE DEL ANNUNZIATA AND NAPLES.
1546 Wave (s), Macculloch.
FOR PORT SAID.
1467 Ardbeg (s), Greenfield.
FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.
1414 Kingdom (s), Roberts.
1375 Storm Queen (s), Irwin.
FOR CHANNEL FOR ORDERS.
1267 County of Carnarvon, Roberts.
FOR BREMERHAVEN AND LIVERPOOL.
1734 Latimer, Graves.
FOR CHINA.
2022 Deccan (s), Case.
1139 Geelong (s), Creecy—P. and O.
1540 Zambesi (s), Preston.
FOR CHITTAGONG.
629 Daylight.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1720 Jacob E. Ridgeway, Call.
FOR MAURITIUS.
280 Zulu, Fowler.

UNFIXED.
STEAMER.
— Rockcliffe (s).
SHIPS.
2073 Ardencraig, Hampshire.
218 Peggie Doy, Hill.
196 Sarah Smith, Noel.
948 Suffolk, Card.
1730 Talavera, Robson.
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
— H. M. S. Briton, Lloyd.
— H. M. S. Canning, Edwards.
— H. M. S. Dalhousie, Wilson.
— H. M. S. Amberwitch, Aves.
— I. M. S. Investigator.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.
1281 Assaye, Ritchie—Liverpool, April 18.
1989 Hutton Hall, Slater—Penarth, April 27.
2117 Fulwood, Jones—Cardiff, May 9.
2840 Glencricht, Flynn—Cardiff, May 13.
SHORTLY DUE.
1011 Loch Rannoch—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal May 25.
1480 Kangra—London—Left Suez Canal May 25—Via Karachi.
2244 Clyde—Sydney—Left Suez Canal May 25—P. & O.
1182 Tarpeia—Aden—Left Suez Canal May 26.
2323 Titania—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal May 27—Lloyds.
1225 Wivenhoe—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal May 31—Discharges Aden.
1377 Greystoke—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 1—Discharges at Aden.
1606 Nizam—Venice—Left Suez Canal June 2—P. & O.
2318 Persia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal June 3.
1961 Germania—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 3.
1565 Regina—New York—Left Suez Canal June 3.
1515 Kashgar—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal June 3—P. & O.
1112 Cairo—Hull—Left Suez Canal June 4.
1277 Bedouin—Newport—Left Suez Canal June 4.
2647 Merton Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal June 5.
1645 Athabasca—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 6.
1485 Cameo—Penarth—Left Suez Canal June 6.
2524 Bengal—Sydney—Left Suez Canal June 8—P. & O.
1475 Guildford—Barrow—Left Suez Canal June 9.
2123 Khedive—London—Left Suez Canal June 9—P. & O.
1509 Brookfield—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 9.
1474 Bormida—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal June 10.
[illegible]—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal June 10—Lloyds.
1400 Brampton—Left Suez Canal June 11.
1289 President Garfield—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 11.
2333 Ashton Hall—Left Suez Canal June 11.
2349 Nubia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal June 11.
2132 Amana—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 11.
1112 Adowa—Chittagong.
1476 Sacrobosco—Cardiff.
EXPECTED.
2060 Abana—Cardiff, April 25—Via Perim.
1629 Albany—Cardiff, May 2—Via Aden.
1498 Inchrhona—Liverpool, May 14.
1102 Teelin Head—Cardiff, May 20—Discharges Perim.
1373 Clan Murray—Liverpool, May 27.
1397 Loch Etive—Hartlepool, May 28.
1394 China—Liverpool, May 31.
2252 Rohilla—London, June 2—P. & O.
1344 Henzada—London, June 4—Via Karachi. Left Lisbon June 10.
2125 Pekin—London, June 9—P. & O.
3044 D. Balduino—Genoa, June 10—Rubattino Co.
1217 Barcelona—Cardiff.
1375 Empire—Cardiff.
1313 Eddystone—Cardiff—At Port Said June 4.
1913 Clan Buchanan—Liverpool.
1717 City of Carthage—Liverpool.
2067 Arara—Cardiff.
2317 Iran—Cardiff.
1098 Highfield—Cardiff.
1178 County of York—Cardiff.
1343 Lady Armstrong—New Port.
1998 Inchlonga—Liverpool.
1584 Clan Ogilvie—Liverpool.

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"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„	26	8
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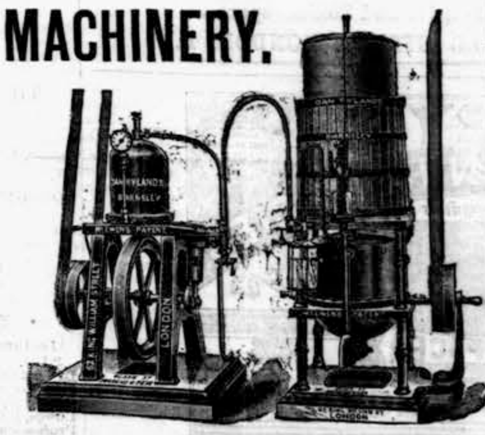

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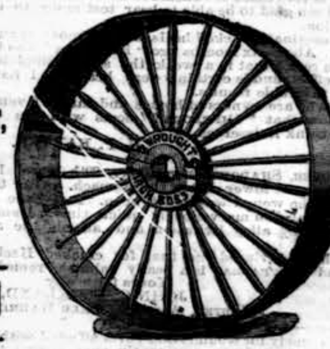

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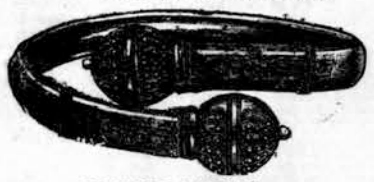

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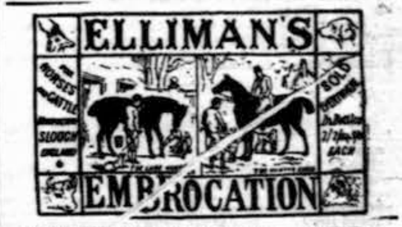

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